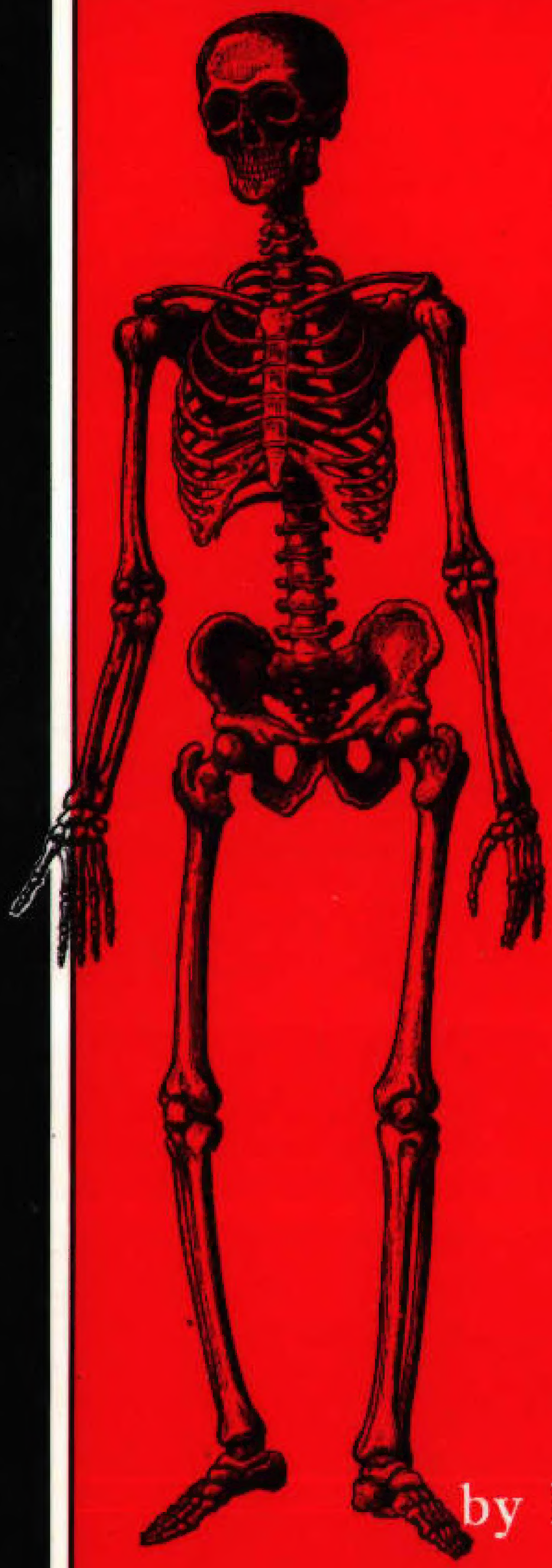

THE DEATH DEALER'S MANUAL

by Bradley J. Steiner

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Paladin Press, Boulder, Colorado

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Be warned!

PUBLISHER'S FOREWORD

The Death Dealer's Manual is a book which is certain to excite controversy in some circles of our society. "What positive purpose," some will ask, "could such a book achieve?"

The answer to this question is simple: its purpose is to merely inform the curious reader of assassination philosophies and techniques commonly taught to government intelligence officers, and underworld killers-for-hire. The curious reader may be an amateur espionage historian, security specialist, criminalist, or active military serviceman. It does not matter who the reader is, though. For it is the publisher's belief that every person has a right to know this information. And further, that it is all too easy nowadays to lose focus of this right's fundamental importance.

Author Bradley Steiner is well qualified to present this sensitive material to the reader, having authored six other books on self-defense and hand-to-hand combat. He is also founder of the *Combato* system of martial skills.

No moral judgments are made in this work. It is assumed that the reader will keep this in mind when reading some of the more alarming sections of Mr. Steiner's exposé.

Which only serves to reaffirm the adage, "Truth *is* stranger than fiction."

INTRODUCTION

Very few people ever think of killing as a profession; but for more people than the world's governments care to admit, killing other people is indeed their profession.

As the founder of an all-combat martial arts system, *Combato,* and as a professional self-defense instructor, author, and bodyguard, I had to make it my responsibility to learn the grim business of killing. Not so that I could kill others, but rather so that I, as a professional warrior, could better prepare to train others to defend their lives—or protect a client's life myself, when working in this capacity.

The Death Dealer's Manual is the result of over a decade's research, training and practical experience in the ruthless arts of armed and unarmed hand-to-hand combat to the death. The material you are about to study is not a compilation of incidents recorded from fictional accounts of murder. It is a compendium of material drawn from observation and understanding of what real killers do, and how they do it.

Does our government train killers? Of course it does. Every government does. To believe otherwise is to be foolishly naive. In point of simple fact there was a protracted period of time when the U.S. Army Special Forces maintained a "hit team" of its very own—directed by the Central Intelligence Agency—at the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Today, the C.I.A., the D.I.A., the N.S.A., and

each special operations branch of our armed forces all maintain elite "termination squads." These squad members are not wild-eyed murderers. They are super-tough, professional commando-types who are hardened and trained to a degree beyond that of any ordinary serviceman anywhere. They are masters of small arms, experts in unarmed combat, and in many cases, educated and sophisticated men and women who can match brains as well as brawn with anyone.

Is killing wrong? That depends upon your personal philosophy and your way of viewing life. If you believe, as I do, that killing itself is a neutral act (not to be confused with murder, which is wrong because it is unjustified) then you will understand what I mean when I say that a professional killer is no more than an elite fighting professional. The rightness or wrongness of any particular act of killing he undertakes depends upon the rightness or wrongness of the particular cause he serves.

The same principle, really, applies to soldiers in any war. Whereas the Nazis who killed millions of innocent people in WWII are today regarded as being "wrong", the resistance fighters who killed Nazis in retaliation for their heinous acts of murder are regarded as people who were "right" to kill.

Causes can be good or evil. But killing, regardless of how emotive a word it may be, is neutral. In and of itself, it is senseless to judge the act alone.

Military and Mafia Killers

In the United States of America there are two primary establishments that employ professional killers: the military, and the Mafia. Both organizations train and use professional killers. Sometimes, the latter has formed a rather unholy alliance with the former, and

actually used some of the former's killers. But that is getting away from our subject.

Hired killers of the military establishment who do their dirty work for the various members of the intelligence community, generally come from the Army Special Forces, the Navy SEALs, the Marine Recon troops, and so forth. While the C.I.A. does operate a clandestine center for training its own officers in weaponry, hand-to-hand combat, explosives, and sabotage, the Agency prefers to rely upon those who are fulltime career military pro's (like the Green Berets), rather than their own officers who receive such training only as a supplement to their overall preparation for careers in intelligence work in covert operations.

Mafia hitmen are the most dangerous killers, though. They are motivated by concerns far removed from patriotism or needs of the national interest. Fortunately for us, they are used exclusively within the organized crime community to terminate informants, thieves, traitors, and their ilk. The ordinary person need have no fear of these people, though I admit it is a little chilling to think that they are out there somewhere.

Regardless of who their employers may be, all pro killers use similar methods. It is these methods that assassins universally employ that we shall explore and explain in the following chapters of this book.

Bradley J. Steiner

1. THE TARGET

Uppermost on the list of must items to be covered in the training course undertaken by a professional killer, to prepare him for the eventualities of his work, is a thorough understanding of and analysis of the human body in general. Later, when a specific target is being zeroed in on, the study becomes more specific: the killer undertakes to learn everything he can possibly acquire in the way of *personal information* about the individual he is assigned to kill.

To kill efficiently and proficiently one must thoroughly master the subject of anatomical vulnerability. This means that the killer who is truly a professional has a grasp of vital body organs, nerve centers, pressure points, and so forth. Unlike the more conventional student of arts like ju-jitsu and karate, the student of killing does not spend time studying vital points that merely inflict discomfort or minor pain. The assassin studies *death targets.* He becomes familiar with the areas of the human body that will render even the most powerful person helpless, and that will instantly disable (at the very least), or more often, kill outright. *Note:* when disabling tactics are executed they are done to set the target up for the kill, or they are used when expedient to silence someone who perhaps gets inadvertently in the way of the scheduled hit. Rarely will a genuine professional even one who works for organized crime

interests -kill anyone other than the proper target of elimination.

Although unarmed combat certainly does play a part in the repertoire and training of government-sanctioned killers, its role has, I am sorry to say, been greatly exaggerated by TV and motion picture producers. Let's face it: *the best way to kill is with a weapon.* Only an amateur will use his bare hands when a good weapon is available; and professional killers most certainly have access to excellent weaponry.

Silent, unarmed killing techniques and tactics will be covered in this manual, rest assured. But please know at the outset that bare hands and feet are hardly to be preferred over silenced handguns, razor-sharp combat knives, garrottes, and so on.

The subject of *anatomical vulnerability,* therefore, takes into account the fact that the killer's target will be dealt with via a weapon, whenever possible. So the killer studies—as you are about to -just what area of the body is vulnerable to which particular weapon.

Fundamentals of Terminating Human Life

At first blush the human body might not appear to be the highly resiliant, superbly tough organism that it in fact is. Consider this, however: persons who are set upon by vicious muggers and street fighters often suffer no more than temporary and surface injuries to their bodies. Indeed, even victims of gang beatings more often than not recover fully, even when weapons were used (unskillfuly) against them by superior odds.

One who is unschooled in the science of terminating life with effective methods will not find killing an easy accomplishment, even when weapons are involved. How often do we read accounts in the newspaper of criminals who "almost" killed their unfortunate victims?

One critical factor that must always be borne in mind by the professional killer is that no victim is going to cooperate in his own execution. This may seem like an overstatement of the obvious, but it is not. Too many individuals engaged in the study of effective killing methods fail to appreciate just how much resistance and tenacity a human individual will have when he is fighting for his life.

From the foregoing it must be obvious that when at all possible, the element of total surprise should accompany any hit. This surprise factor will eliminate any chance of the target's becoming alerted and aided by his adrenalin flow.

Killing is not a game. It is not a sport, and to have compunctions about ruthlessly assailing one's target from behind, employing a weapon to kill (when the target is unarmed) and so forth, is evidence of unsuitability for a termination assignment.

Two primary methods of maximally-efficient killing stand out as the most desirable for the professional:

1. Inducing traumatic shock to the target's central nervous system.
2. Cutting off the target's breathing completely, and preventing him from regaining his respiratory function.

It is also true that death can be caused by inflicting injury such that profuse, uncontrollable internal or external bleeding occurs, but for quick, efficient kills this method is generally contraindicated. It is slower than the shock/breathing methods, and it can therefore fail, should circumstances permit the target to be lucky enough to get any form of competent medical aid. When bleeding is induced that is truly profuse and unstoppable, it is generally the result of severe punishment ad-

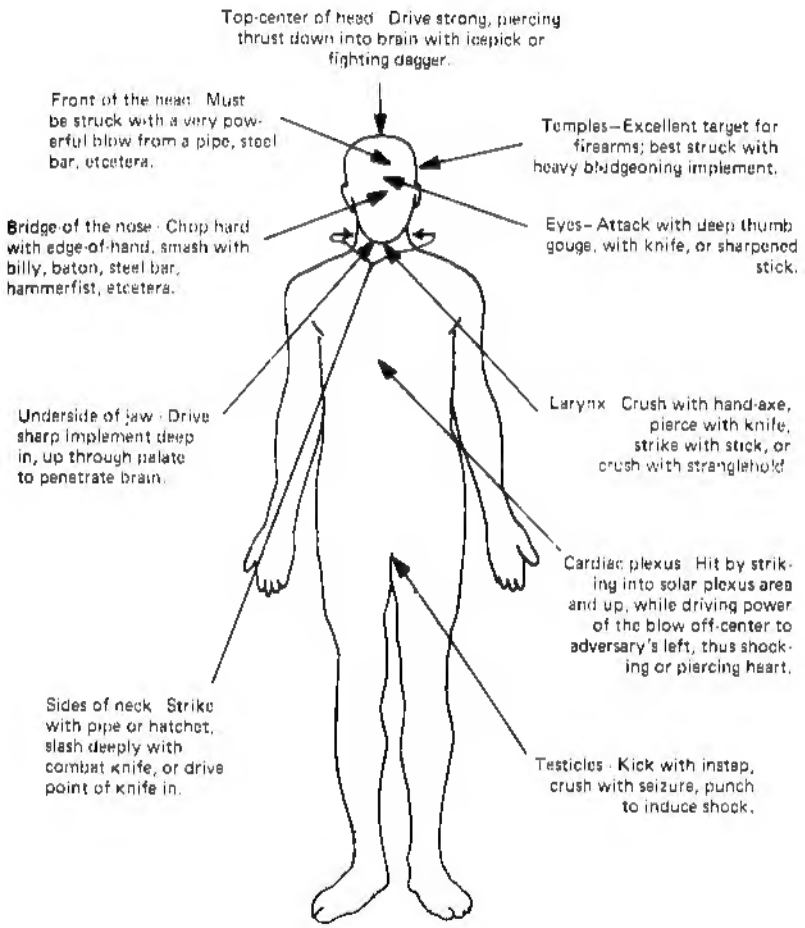
ministered to the body. The bleeding becomes an incidental side-effect of the killing injury.

By using the element of total surprise whenever possible, a lethal attack can be rather quickly executed against the following vital areas of the target's body.

Front Death Targets:

1. *Top center of the head*
   An instantly-fatal deep thrust can be executed here with an ice-pick, combat knife (especially a dirk-type stilleto like the Fairbairn-Sykes Commando blade), or bayonet.
2. *Front of the head*
   A killing blow here is easy to administer with a steel pipe or bar, a sap or blackjack, a club or other heavy bludgeoning implement. *Note:* a highly proficient unarmed combat expert who maintains well-conditioned natural weapons can kill with an empty-hand blow here, too.
3. *Temple*
   Heavy bludgeoning implements will kill when applied with maximum force here. Superb target for small arms fire, too.
4. *Bridge of the nose*
   An instantly fatal target for a bullet. Providing a very forceful blow is delivered here by a bludgeoning implement, the results could be immediately fatal. In any case, even an empty handed blow here will disable the target for a followup kill. The recipient of a heavy blow across the high bridge of the nose will always become totally helpless and subject to a fast kill.
5. *Eyes*
   Excellent targets for small arms fire. Excellent tar-

DEATH TARGETS: FRONT



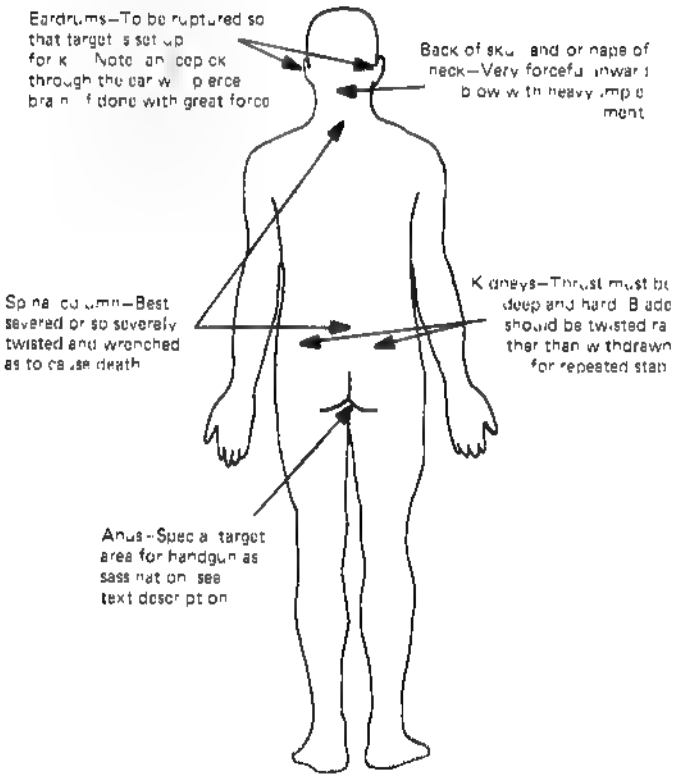
gets for the eye-gouging thumb attack described later, and good targets for thrusting assaults with combat knives. Lethal attack points due to access to brain.

6. *Underside of jaw*
   G. Gordon Liddy (one of my personal heroes, I confess) described a period of training he underwent with the FBI during which he was taught a "pencil trick" wherein nothing but a sharpened pencil was used to kill an opponent. The underside of the jaw is the target employed in the technique to which Liddy made reference but didn't describe. The pencil trick is taught later in this manual. This is also a fine target for a knife, ice-pick, etc.
7. *Larynx*
   A properly conditioned woman can kill a professional football player by deftly employing a hard edge-of-the-hand blow to this very vital target area. Good spot for a knife thrust, bullet, and so on.
8. *Sides of the neck*
   Despite what the movies routinely depict, this vital point is not a lethal target for empty hand blows. True, a well-conditioned *expert* in weaponless fighting can kill by directing a bare-handed blow to this spot. But it remains a fatal attack point solely for such implements as combat knives, hatchets and garrottes.
9. *Testicles*
   A properly delivered blow to the adversary's testicles is one of the first things a student learns in a good unarmed combat course. In killing, the testicles should not be overlooked as the perfect point for a set-up blow. For once a hard front kick crushes the testicles, it is a simple matter to run a fighting knife into the target's kidney. Once solidly kicked, punched or seized in the testicles, one's target is not about to offer any resistance whatever to anything one chooses to do, thereafter. It takes a strong, well-conditioned and very expertly trained karate expert to be able to deliver a lethal kick to a man's testicles. It is the utter agony that such a blow is guaranteed to produce that makes it valuable to the killer on assignment.
10. *Cardiac plexus*
    A super target for a knife thrust. A bullet in the heart is obviously fatal. A well-trained karate expert can kill with a heel kick or an elbow blow to this target.

Rear Death Targets:

1. *Back of skull and base of neck*
   A fatality can be counted upon *only* when a sufficiently powerful and decisive attack is made; i.e., with a hatchet that chops through the skull and splits the brain, or severs the spinal column at the base of the neck, or with a steel pipe or bludgeoning weapon that snaps the 5th cervical vertebrae. *Note:* when a bludgeoning implement such as a steel pipe or bar is used against the skull, fatalities are assured only when the skull is split substantially, and the brain is ruptured.
2. *Spinal column*
   Fine target when an axe, hatchet, or heavy machete is available. The spinal column is severed by the lethal stroke, then the target is jerked forcibly to the ground so that the spinal cord is hopelessly mangled.
3. *Kidneys*
   That's the place where a solidly-landed knife thrust

DEATH TARGETS REAR



will induce lethal shock. This will be described later on. It is theoretically possible to kill a man by puncning or chopping into the kidneys, but no professional would rely upon such a technique. The kidney, like the spine, is a great target for a bullet.

4. *Eardrums*
   Not fatal, but excellent when the target's back is facing, since a correctly executed ear-concussion attack will set him up for a leisurely kill.
5. *Anus*
   An instant kill can be accomplished to an unconscious target by ramming a pistol barrel up his anus and firing. A bonus here is that the gluteous muscles silence the cartridge's ignition. For special situations only, of course.

All of the previous information on death targets is generalized. It must be adjusted to any specific target, and to any specific assignment. For example: if the target is known to be a chronic heart patient then a well-placed hammer-fist smash into the cardiac plexus will do the desired job. So, I hasten to add, would a chop across the side of the neck, for in the case of a man with heart trouble, that *would* prove fatal.

There have been numerous instances where female assassins have successfully administered poisons to targets after having become intimate with them -to complete their assignment.

Specific ways to administer the kill are numberless. What matters most is that the trainee-assassin become quite well-versed in the vulnerability of the human body, and then apply that knowledge to the immediate assignment of termination.

To the extent that lethal weapons are available and advisable, the task of killing becomes that much easier.

II. EDGED AND PIERCING WEAPONS

Firearms are usually the most desirable weapons to employ in making a hit. This would apply, as you shall see later, even when commercially made silencers are not available. However, just as a good physician has many varieties of medicine available if his first choice fails to effect a cure, so the professional killer or assassin maintains an ability with a vast array of weapons and devices other than firearms, just in case. When the most suitable choice of weaponry for a particular mission is an edged or piercing implement, the trained killer is proficient with this type of weapon as well.

Practical Facts About Edged Weapons

Although edged weapons have sometimes been rather repugnant to Anglo-Americans as tools of close-combat, the fact is that only certain edged and piercing weapons would actually qualify as suitable for killing. Guns may be less fearsome to most Americans, but they are more to be respected, per se, as death-dealers.

Remember that edged weapons, while effective, require much more training to be as certain as a firearm in terminating a target.

There are edged weapons and piercing implements that are not suitable or reliable in professional killing. The razor is one example, including both safety and straight types. Razors make excellent combat weapons

on occasion, but they are not to be chosen for the job when a bladed weapon is desired to make a quick kill.

Pocket knives, except for the larger folding hunter models that have at last four inch blades and that lock open, should not be considered for termination assignments.

Also, kitchen-type knives are contraindicated.

Linoleum knives, carpet knives and utility knives, while certainly efficient as improvised weapons of emergency self-defense in trained hands, are totally unsuitable as weapons for calculated killing. In self-defense it is irrelevant if the opponent dies; what is important is that he is *stopped*, so that sufficient injury and/or pain is inflicted until he no longer presents a threat to the defender. However, this is not true when engaged in killing. When a kill is desired, a weapon that can be counted upon to end life must be chosen.

In this regard it is important to remind the student that the two most desirable methods of killing are inducing tremendous shock, and stopping breathing. Bleeding is one means by which a person's life may be ended, and in fact that is the only way death could be brought about by use of those bladed implements we have advised *against*. They simply work too slow.

Even the most suitable edged and piercing weapons require great prowess to effect an efficient kill. The prowess is a result of two things: a) physical-mental conditioning, and b) anatomically-correct application of the weapon against the target. Good fighting knives kill primarily because of the shock they induce. Loss of blood, as noted, tends to be a secondary effect. Unfortunately, edged weapons depend to a great extent for their shocking ability on the user of the weapon. However, proper use will enable the killer to get maximum shock-efficiency from his blade.

The key factor, aside from the technical choice of method, is: *when that blade or piercing weapon is used one must commit 100% of his force and fury to the attack.* With less than a total commitment, there will be greatly reduced odds of a kill.

The Mental State

Because the professional killer can never be absolutely certain of how any particular assignment will require him to perform the killing act, there must be no blocks or aversions to any technique of killing.

The proper mental state of the professional should be one of detached commitment.

Feeling a target's body squirm in agony, feeling warm blood on one's face, clothing, hands, etc., and viewing the terrified, desperate eyes of the target as he struggles hysterically against one's lethal proceedings must not be emotionally affecting for the true professional killer.

During training sessions continual efforts must be made to condition the student of killing to view the target as just that: a target. To ever allow oneself second thoughts about humanity when assigned to a hit is to sabotage the ability one has to carry out the assignment.

Recommended Knives

There are several commercially-made knives that ideally suit the requirements of the killer. Most highly recommended are the following:

1. *Gerber's Mark II Combat-Survival Knife*
   This is the best factory-produced combat knife made. It is an improvement over the original Fairbairn-Sykes Commando knife; the handle is better adapted for correct grip, the blade is heftier. It is razor sharp and will kill cleanly and well

2. *Gerber's Mark I Boot-type Combat Knife*
   This is an exceedingly fine knife, but is suitable for limited purposes only. It will kill effectively when used properly, but its shorter, lighter blade makes it second to the Mark II.
3. *Sheffield's British Commando Knife*
   The modern version of the WWII F&S fighting knife is the British Commando Knife, made in Sheffield, England, and sold throughout the United States for under forty dollars. This knife is perfect for silent, quick kills at close quarters. Remember that killing is not fighting; and while a knife designed for hand-to-hand combat engagements can definitely be a Bowie, a knife designed for quick, surprise kills should be a dagger.

In addition to the knives recommended, we cannot miss discussing one of the more important killing implements: the icepick.

An icepick -or a knife designed along similar lines is ideal for silent killing. It lacks the prestige of the more expensive and well made fighting blades, but that hardly matters as far as the pro is concerned. The professional is after results, not appearances.

For penetration of the top of the head, or piercing the throat, side of the neck, eye, ear, kidney, and spleen, the icepick is perfect. It stands little chance of ever being deflected by bone due to its very thin pick-blade. Yet it is sharp enough at the point to pierce any tissue within the human body that it contacts.

Knife Kills

Silent killing wih the knife is not the same as knife fighting. Therefore, technique of manipulation for the kill is not the same as proper technique for the fight.

Most notably, the grip on the knife is different during a quick, close in kill.

The grip commonly-known in hand-to-hand fighting circles as the "icepick grip", while not the best-suited for engaging in a knife fight, is one of the best for a close-in termination. The fighting grip proper is definitely used on occasion by the killer, but the ice pick grip is the most important for the most efficient attack-from-the-rear assassination method: the stab through the top of the head.

Kill #1: Rear Attack—The best weapon for this attack is either the icepick or the British Commando dagger. It is absolutely essential that, once the attack is commenced, total force is committed.

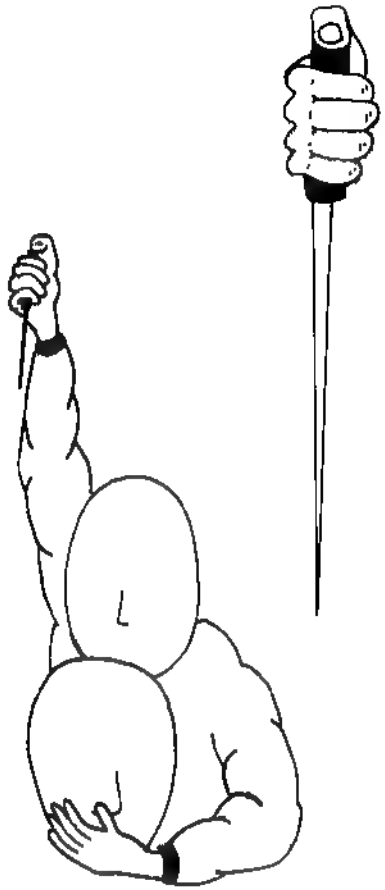
Assume that the killer is right-handed.

Assassin is behind target. Knife or icepick is held securely in the icepick grip in the right hand. Thumb *covers* the tip of the weapon's grip. This is especially important with an icepick, since the grip on an icepick is generally smooth, unlike the ridges on the commando dagger. If your hand slips during execution of the rear kill then your mission may fail. The thumb positioned at the tip of the grip prevents the grip slipping during blade impact with the head. Crossguard on a knife prevents this.

The following sequence must be accomplished in a single, swift, powerful movement.

With the left hand grip the target over the mouth and nose hard, and, while squeezing tightly, jerk his head backward while your weapon-hand rises high. Without any hesitation whatever, plunge the blade up to the hilt right down into the center of the target's head. Maintain a tight grip over mouth and nose to stifle any outcry. Maintain tight hold on both target and weapon,

KNIFE OR ICEPICK KILL
NO. 1 – REAR ATTACK



This illustration shows the correct grip for this particular technique. It is illustrated using an icepick, since the author much prefers an icepick for this particular type of kill. Note that grip is very tight, and that the thumb locks over the icepick's grip-tip.

The free hand is quickly and powerfully used to seize the target over the nose and mouth, as the target's head is jerked sharply backward. At the same time, the icepick or knife is raised for the downward thrusting blow into the skull's top.

Finis! This illustration shows the terminal position of the weapon hand at the instant the top of the skull is pierced—to the hilt by the weapon. Death is instantaneous.

and lower target to ground. Remove icepick or knife, and depart scene.

Kill #2: Icepick Variation "A"—Icepick is held in the approved and customary proper knife-fighting type grip. Killer is behind victim-target. Commence attack by executing the following as one coordinated movement.

With left hand apply mouth and nose clamping-grip as you jerk target's head up and back at the same time plunging the icepick up to the hilt directly into the target's kidney. Withdraw the icepick quickly, maintaining a tight mouth and nose grip, and deliver a second kidney thrust, deep, and up to the hilt.

Pause a moment, holding the target under tight control and maintaining a powerful grip to prevent outcry. Then, still retaining mouth and nose hold, withdraw icepick.

Twist target's head to face away from your own right side as you raise the icepick to a position about eight to twelve inches from the right side of the target's neck. Drive the icepick deep through the side of the target's neck to the hilt. Withdraw, maintaining grip on nose and mouth, and repeat with second neck thrust. Lower target to ground silently *with icepick in his neck.* Withdraw icepick after target is prone, and depart scene.

Kill #2: Knife Variation "B"—Knife is held in approved combat grip as you ready yourself behind target.

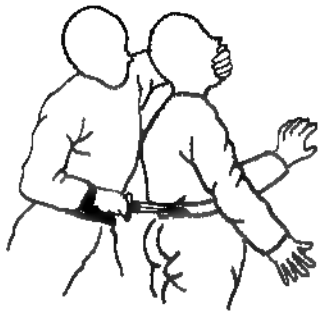
Left hand applies exact same mouth and nose grip as described for icepick variation attack above. As target is jerked backward, the blade is plunged to the hilt into target's kidney. Knife is not withdrawn. Rather, blade is twisted hard while retaining a very tight grip on the weapon. Pause a moment.

Withdraw weapon and retain mouth nose grip.

Completion of this kill is achieved with either one of the two following moves: a) Maintaining mouth and

KNIFE OR ICEPICK KILL VARIATION

Approach is rapid and powerful from rear, knife or icepick gripped saber-style. Free hand grabs target over nose and mouth and jerks him back, as the blade or pick is driven up to hilt into kidney target.



At this moment, it is advisable to pause. If desired, and if a knife is employed, the blade may be twisted before being drawn out of kidney target.

In this variation, target's head is twisted to one side, and then the blade or pick is raised to the point shown. From here, it is a simple matter to drive the blade deep into the side of the target's neck. Grip over nose and mouth must be maintained securely.

nose grip, raise point of blade to neck, thrust in deeply, and press forward, thus effecting a total severing of the frontal portion of the throat and neck. b) Reach forward in front of target's trapped head and slash across front of throat, cutting through target's throat completely.

Kill #3: Frontal Attack A straight-in thrust through the heart is not generally recommended. The ribs may deflect the blade, and if the target is desperate and fast enough, he may be able to evade death. This technique is equally effective using any type of knife or an icepick.

Holding the weapon in the right hand, behind the leg so that the target permits your close approach, walk up to target and scratch your face with your left hand to position your left hand high without arousing target's attention or concern.

Immediately seize back of target's neck with your left hand and, coordinating your next motion with this action, jerk target forward toward you. Thrust hard with your weapon straight up and into the throat or underside of jaw or eye (see chart of death targets in chapter one).

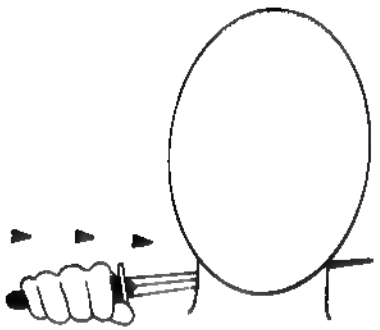
Once blade penetrates, twist viciously and withdraw. As target doubles over and crumples it is recommended that a deep thrust into either of his kidneys be employed to assure termination.

Depart scene.

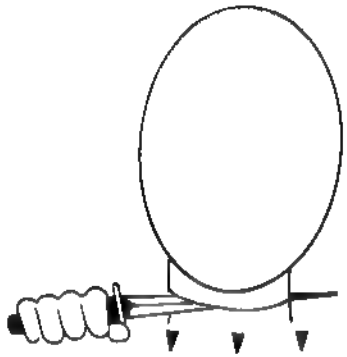
Kill #4: Frontal Attack—The only difference between this attack and the preceeding is that the thrust is driven into the solar plexus at a twisting angle, with the objective being the cardiac plexus slightly to the left and up, following entry through the vulnerable solar plexus spot.

KILL #2· VARIATION B

Alternative conclusions fol ow ng the kidney stab and mo.th nose hold; appl cable only when the weapon employed is a knife. Not for icepicks!



Thrust blade deeply into side of target's neck up to hilt. Sharp edge of blade faces directly forward.



With full power slice forward and rip open target's entire throat area, severing one ha f of the head from the body

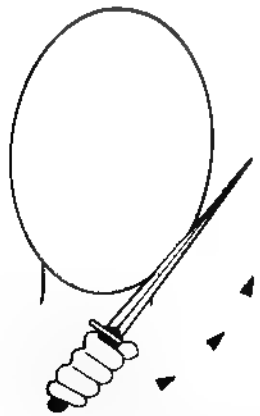


Illustration shows how kill er reaches across target's neck area with blade about to slice across throat.

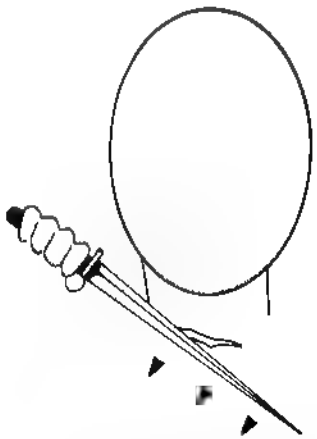


Illustration shows how throat slash is thus com pleted, ripping open tar get's throat with b ade.

Kill #5: O.S.S. Assassination Trick—This trick was developed during WWII and taught to American and Allied Troops. It remains a proven technique of liquidation when a silent kill is required, and when the target is not heavily clothed.

The killer holds his weapon with the blade extended up, alongside his forearm, against his side, as he passes by the target, who approaches at a normal walking pace.

As killer and target pass each other the assassin drives his weapon deeply into the target's kidney, leaving the weapon in his victim's back as he departs the scene.

Special Notes

Naturally a blade length of five inches or more is to be preferred over the more handy boot-style knives or folding hunters. A kill can be effected with the shorter blade, but why take chances?

In some quarters it is suggested that a rather elaborate shoulder rig or holster be constructed, in which the knife is strapped to the arm, concealed under a coat, and worn so that the blade cuts free of the cloth and is prepared for thrusting when the assassin bends his arms. I have found such rigs to be too complicated and unreliable. Leave it for someone else to use. I would prefer a wrist holster for concealment, and I honestly don't think that the more complicated rig has practical merit.

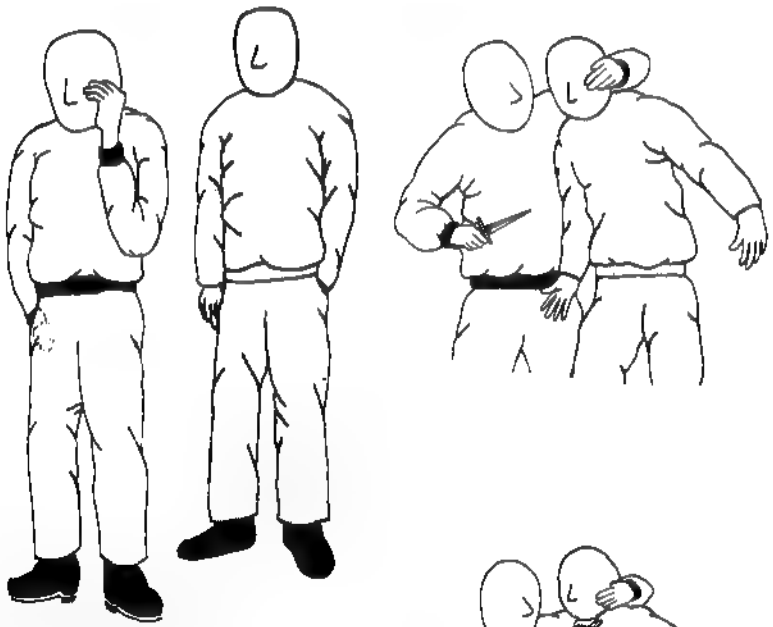
It is necessary to bear in mind that the body has amazing resistive powers. Do not expect any hand-to-hand knife hit to be easy. The body must be attacked with absolute, total force. Nothing less will do.

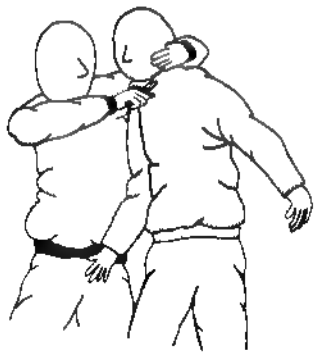
Recommended Conditioning

A professional assassin has certain assets upon which everything hinges. One of these—a most crucial one—is

KILL #3: FRONTAL ATTACK METHOD

We see assassin hiding bladed weapon behind his leg and scratching his own face with his free hand to permit himself to elevate his hand inconspicuously for the seizure of the target's neck/head illustrated below. The seizure is executed in coordination with the rapid employment of the knife, shown.





The assassin drives the blade home, right up to the hilt, into the underside of the target's jaw. Death is only seconds away.

the killer's level of physical fitness and strength. Good, tough conditioning aids the development and maintenance of confidence, and augments techniques, especially those techniques employing hand-held weapons, such as knives.

The important areas to be strengthened for knife killing are: a) fingers, hands and grip; b) triceps and shoulders; and c) abdominal and waist muscles. The latter are necessary for enabling the killer to twist into every attack with the full energy and momentum of his entire body.

Excellent exercises that can supplement the killer's training program are:

1. Gripping, squeezing and holding a handball. Crumpling sheets of thick butcher paper is also helpful. Hand-grip exercises are also of value.
2. Punching the heavy bag strengthens the triceps and shoulders for effective arm attacks, i.e. hand blows and thrusting actions, as are executed with a knife. Pushups between chairs, with feet elevated on a third chair, are excellent, as are fingertip pushups in the same position. If weights or weight-training apparatus are available, the pupil will benefit from dips, bench presses, and alternate dumbell pressing.
3. Situps and leg raises, with or even without weight resistance, will develop the abdominal area well.

It should not be construed that the author is suggesting the above minimum as a total conditioning program. Rather, the student should understand that the few suggested exercises will definitely aid him in building the sort of physical prowess required for efficient knife-killing success.

III. HANDGUNS FOR KILLING

Well-made handguns of suitable caliber are undoubtedly the best short-range tools of killing known to man. A handgun is easy to carry, easy to conceal, and easy to use. Also, it is fairly easy to silence a handgun, which can be extremely valuable for some assignments.

It is important to understand that killing at close range with a handgun is not the same as "combat firing". In combat handgun shooting, one strives to develop responsive capability, so that one can stop an attacker quickly. Not so in pure killing.

While it really doesn't matter one way or the other whether an attacker dies when we shoot him in self-defense so long as he is stopped instantly, and is prevented from continuing with his act, it certainly does matter if the target dies during a killing assignment. If he doesn't die, the mission has failed. It hardly matters if he drops from the bullet's impact; it *is* necessary that he drop dead.

Help from the Mafia

Offered purely for informational purposes only, the following advice is the result of a consultation with a very real Mafia hit man.

When executing a hit it is necessary to bear in mind that no substantial case can be made against anyone, following the killing, *if no weapon can be found*

That means a professional killer will completely

destroy and eliminate from existence any firearm he uses in the commission of a hit. Without that firearm it is just about impossible to ever prove that even a likely suspect had anything to do with the termination.

Getting rid of the "piece" is top priority, once the killing has been effected. With the possible exception of a military sniper, no pro will ever retain or permit to continue in existence *any firearm that he has used in a hit.*

Why make such a fuss over this point? Because people tend to become attached to their weapons. They will hide a weapon that was used during a killing. Or they don't bother to do that. They merely assume that, since they will not ever be suspected of being the killer, their weapon will never come under investigation or be located as suspect. In effect, they keep the only evidence that will clinch any case against them, should a prosecutor ever succeed in launching such a case.

Not only is this true with firearms. All weapons that are used to effect a hit must be destroyed. It is most particularly true with firearms, however.

A point that the student might wish to make here is that it would be equally effective to get rid of the body of the target. For, how could a case be made when there is no proof that the missing person is dead?

Good point.

But how the hell do you get rid of a body? It is almost impossible to do. Also, it is not really necessary. Get completely rid of the weapon, and there probably won't be a case.

A handgun is very easy to dispose of. First of all, it represents no problem in taking the firearm with you, after effecting target termination. Handguns are beautifully portable. Second, it is a fifteen minute job to

totally dismantle any firearm. Third, each individual part can be quickly and easily broken and/or melted, and then buried in a remote area far from the other parts. This will make future location impossible. It would even be possible to toss one part in every sewer opening one comes across until the entire gun is gone. Driving all over the city or countryside and burying one small part here and another there, randomly in wilderness or other unpopulated areas, will effect total untraceability of the weapon.

This information is offered to round out and make complete this study manual on killing. The advice is not intended to be taken in place of specific orders from one's superiors, when on official government assignment.

While on the subject of Mafia methods, it is as good a place as any at this point to discuss some other crucial factors that go into the making of a professional, nondetectable hit.

First of all, the killer should not be someone known in the area where he effects the kill. Ideally, he should be imported for the assignment, and then whisked quickly away following termination of the target.

Second, and most important: the killer should be someone unknown to the target. This is imperative.

Remember that it is standard operational procedure to commence all homicide investigations with this sequence of inquiry of *any* suspect:

- Did he have a motive?
- Did he have the means?
- Does he have the character?

Motive represents the most important item sought after by homicide investigators. It has to be. They have

no way of finding out who might be an unmotivated killer, obviously.

Remember here that there are many known hit men now living openly in this country, and abroad. But they are known only indirectly. There is no way to conclusively tie them to any of the killings that they are "known" to have executed. And so they are—and will remain free.

Since homicide investigations always are conducted first by checking anyone who might have any possible motive to see the target terminated, *means* and *character* are important factors. But even if the engineer of a hit obviously has the means and character and motive, a professional kill will still make his conviction impossible.

It is standard procedure to be in a distant place from the area of the kill, and with plenty of reliable witnesses, when a hit is done by proxy.

All of the material mentioned, it is true, applies to individuals who engineer kills, rather than those who execute them. But this is a complete guide to killing, and the reader can decide what facts and tips are important.

Recommended Handguns for Killing

Because the professional will always effect handgun kills at close range, heavy caliber arms and elaborate weapon modifications are generally uncalled for. The best firearm is a simple, straight-forward, out-of-the-box piece.*

*Not necessarily from the literal standpoint. Weapons should not be obtained through the normal means when they will be used for killing. What is meant here is simply that factory guns are all that one requires

Factory Colt, Smith & Wesson, and Ruger revolvers make perfect weapons for close in killing. Thirty-eight caliber is a common choice. While +P hollowpoints probably represent the best of all possible choices for certain kills here, the use of standard .38 Special ammo in hollowpoint configuration will do just as well. We will be killing at very close ranges. This must constantly be borne in mind. .357 revolvers are impossible to silence, and more powerful than needed.

Forty-five semiautomatics are superlative self-defense and combat handguns. But they are cannons that are hardly required for close-in kills. They are preferred over .357 revolvers, however, but still cannot be substantially silenced.

Caliber 9mm autopistols are effective close-in weapons for killing. However, with the exception of the new Ruger 9mm and Smith and Wesson 9mm revolvers, all 9mm's are semi-autos. Unless meticulously broken in and employed with suitable ammo, 9mm autos are not as reliable as .38 Special revolvers.

Note: Obviously, in a situation where a handgun other than the ideal choice is available, it will do. It is hoped, however, that the professional will be employed by an agency of sufficient sophistication to assure suitable and efficient weaponry.

That Marvelous .22

The reputation that the .22 long rifle and magnum cartridge has earned in the circle of professional assassins and mercenary killers for governments and syndicates is awesome. This is why we shall discuss the venerable (if diminutive) .22 caliber semiauto pistol in this separate section.

The .22 is reliable, deadly, and easy to silence. In fact, a good silencer makes the report of a .22 pistol all

but unnoticeable to occupants in the next room. Also, .22 auto's are inexpensive, and easy to handle, even by a slightly built woman.

These are the recommended .22 pistols for killing:

1. *The Colt "Challenger"*
   A thirty-one ounce .22 semiauto with a ten-round cartridge capacity.
2. *The Colt "Woodsman"*
   A twenty-nine ounce .22 semiauto with a ten-round magazine. *Note:* Both the "Standard" and "Target" models are good.
3. *Hi-Standard's Model B*
   A forty ounce .22 semiauto with a ten-round magazine.

In addition to the above, the Walther PPK in .22 long rifle caliber is also a good choice. Cost is substantially higher, however.

Killing with the Handgun At Close Quarters

When a handgun is used to kill at close-quarters, the distance from which the killer should fire is not more than four or five feet from the target. This may sound surprising, but it nevertheless remains the only reliable way to use the one-hand gun as an effective assassination piece. For the purpose of killing, the handgun is too inaccurate and too weak an implement of killing to be relied upon over greater distances.

The ideal distance for a swift, clean kill is about six inches from the target. I am speaking of the distance between gun barrel and point at which the shot is directed.

Technique is simple. The target should be shot in the back of head, at the base of the brain. It does not take a particularly fine marksman to hit this mark from a foot away, but it *does* take an attitude and mental state that permits no hesitation. That gun must be drawn, raised and fired in a split second's time. A second's pause could scuttle the whole mission.

The temple has been suggested as a target in some quarters. This is an excellent idea when firing from a distance with a shoulder weapon. But approaching the target from the side may easily trigger a slight movement on the target's part, and this could cause a complete failure.

A Mafia method of execution is to tie and bind the victim, then ram the gun barrel up the victim's anus, and fire. A .22 kills instantly when used in this fashion, and detection of cause of death takes quite a while. There are no outward signs.

"Zipper" Firing Technique For Frontal Assault

Because of the dreadfully low shocking capability of the .22 cartridge, firing a single shot or even a two-shot burst at the target's frontal section will probably not result in termination.

A method that is effective, though little-known, for those rare instances when a frontal approach with handgun will be required, is the "zipper" firing tactic. This is ideally suited for the 10-shot rapid fire .22 semi-autopistol of Colt or Hi-Standard manufacture.

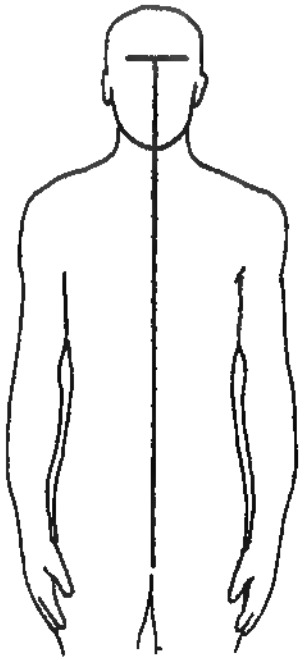
When within a six foot distance of the target, the handgun is drawn quickly to firing position at target's waist level. Suddenly open fire and "zipper" the ten shots quickly in a rapidly rising string directly up to the centerline of the target's body. This imparts lethal shock to the nervous system and will kill with maximum efficiency, considering the method of approach.

FRONTAL HANDGUN ASSAULT TARGETS

Explained in the accompanying text is proper shooting method. This diagram shows the target area. The "T" that is drawn over the head and upper body area of the individual's body is the best kill zone toward which bullets should be directed for termination.

Remember: this is not "competitive combat" or other "sport" shooting activity. Close range is mandatory.

Top cross bar cuts across bridge of the nose and above eyes. This is too small a target area for any distance shot, but it is a close kill-target par excellence.



A burst of two shots anywhere along this verticle line will drop the target. Remember that the killer is concerned about killing, not "stopping."

Large Bore Kills

In a case where the weapon being used is a larger caliber model such as the .45 automatic, .38 Special, 9mm, or so forth, the zipper technique need not be used. A two or three-shot burst should instead be employed, and the target area is the "T" formed by a line drawn across the bridge of the nose and over both eyes, and a straight line drawn straight down from the nose-bridge to the mid-section. Three fast shots in that kill zone fired by a .38 Special hollow-point or larger will drop the target dead on the spot.

A two-hand grip is best when shooting to kill even at close range with a .38 Special or larger weapon. A .22 semiauto can easily be handled one-handed, but a two-hand grip, when possible, is desirable.

Special Cartridges

The choice of professionals who can obtain them, is the Glaser Safety Slug cartridge. These are available only to police, military and intelligence agencies, but organized criminal interests have been able to obtain them, too.

Glaser Safety Slugs will kill when impact is made anywhere on the torso or head. Their destructive capability is awesome.

Some professionals also like *KTW*, or armor-piercing rounds, but their use is of questionable value for close-in killing. They will penetrate body armor, but if you know that your target is wearing such armor, you'll shoot him in the head. Anyway, KTW is favored by some who have derived good results from using it, so it is mentioned here. This ammo is also for police, military and intelligence operatives ONLY.

Other effective cartridges are custom reverse-

wadcutters, the Keith-type bullets, and of course, for the .38 Special, the +P and +P+ loads. It again needs to be stressed however, that if the hit is executed correctly, any of the normal factory loadings for the basic rounds will do.

IV. UNARMED KILLING TECHNIQUES

One of the greatest myths existing with regard to the unarmed martial arts systems is that one needs to be a black belt in order to be able to kill with one's bare hands. Nonsense. There are many black belts who have never been exposed to proper unarmed killing skills. And there are also a number of interesting characters in the world who have, time after time, killed with nothing but their bare hands, and who have never entered anything resembling a dojo, or been awarded any sort of belt at all.

I say this not as a criticism of the martial arts. It is, rather, a fact that should be of interest to those with little familiarity with classical martial arts methods.

What the professional killer needs is not a program designed to train him to be a black belt. He needs a program that will equip him with those particularly lethal skills, drawn from many of the existing systems, that will serve his particular purposes.

In the case of military or intelligence personnel, the job of providing a generalized unarmed combat course will be taken care of during basic training. It is here, during basic training in the military, or at a special facility such as *The Farm* in intelligence work, that the new operative will be taught basic attacks and self-defense methods without the use of weapons. He will learn the principles of leverage, balance, momentum,

and how to utilize all of these factors to advantage during a mortal struggle.

Upon assignment to an elite assassination team, the specialist will then need to undergo training designed exclusively to equip him to kill outright with nothing but his natural weapons. This form of training should not be given to all personnel, or to any individuals who have indicated any lack of discipline or tendency to engage in senseless fights.

How to Launch a Surprise Attack and Kill

You are facing your target. You have no weapon, but you must kill him. The following are proven methods of liquidating a man using nothing but your bare hands.

Unarmed Kill #1—From a natural, non-combative position in front of the target, snap a karate-style front snap kick with your instep up and into his testicles. Try to deliver the kick with the intention of lifting the target off the ground. If you are very close to the target, your shinbone connecting with his testicles will be just as effective as your instep.

The inevitable result of your kick's contact will be your target doubling over. He will be paralyzed by the pain of the kick, so it will be easy to execute the next move.

Seize the target's hair with a strong, hard grip and with the opposite hand whip a hand-edge chop down as powerfully as you are able, directly into the nape of his neck, as you jerk his head up with your hair-grip.

Although the result of the chop to the target's neck will almost certainly be a broken neck, follow-through instantly by raising your striking hand again and delivering a second blow to the exact same point. Now deliver a third hand-edge blow to the target's kidney. Keep that grip on his hair.

Jerk the target to the ground, if in fact he has not already begun to crumple totally, and get on his back with both of your hands now gripping the target's head. On the ground, smash the target's head viciously and repeatedly on the floor. Arise and deliver a final heel-of-the-foot stomp on the target's kidney, spine, or head.

Depart the scene.

Unarmed Kill #2—Without warning, shift your weight to the leg furthest from the target and raise the opposite foot about six inches off the floor. Drive a very powerful side thrusting-stamp kick into the target's kneecap, and scrape the kicking foot hard down his shinbone, terminating the kick with a stomp on the target's instep that literally pins him to the spot on which he is standing. He will have begun to lurch forward.

With your rearmost hand form an open-palm and twist into the target, using the palm to deliver a chin-jab attack up and under his chin with killing force. Follow-through by gouging the target's eyes with the fingers of your jabbing hand.

After the chin-jab is completed, allow the target to fall free of body contact with you. If the opening is there, kick instantly with your instep to his testicles. When he hits the deck follow-through as described in the previous attack.

Unarmed Kill #3 Employing the half-fist natural-weapon formation, suddenly drive a viciously hard direct thrust into the target's throat, attempting to crush his windpipe/larynx with your blow. Your body should twist into this attack so that great force is imparted to the point.

As your blow lands, rapidly step in with your rearmost foot and whip a hard elbow across the target's

facial/head area. Now, step back slightly shifting your body weight to your rearmost leg. With the leg closest the target, deliver a side kick as described in the second attack. Follow-through with chinjab if feasible. Be sure to immediately terminate the target once he is brought to the deck by stomping his kidney/spine/head with your heel, and smashing his head repeatedly into the pavement or ground.

Unarmed Kill #4—A simple, direct kill may be executed with a very hard hand-edge chop whipped without warning into the target's larynx. Note that the lethality of this blow depends to a large extent upon the force of delivery. It will always be effective insofar as disabling is concerned; but to effect a kill the larynx must be crushed, and this requires a tremendous blow. A simple chop will not kill.

Note: Perfect this attack by padding a young tree with tough rubber wrapped in canvas and repeatedly whipping hand-axe blows full-force into the tree. The instructor should watch to be sure that the pupil doesn't telegraph the blow, and that the blow lands hard. Daily training for three weeks will impart killing ability to anyone.

The previous attacks are simple and will work. Do not complicate things by getting fancy or cute. Stick with those few, simple techniques and perfect them.

The attacks are designed so that the target ends up on the ground face down. This is the most helpless position for any opponent in hand-to-hand combat, and a man downed in this fashion is easiest to kill -if he is not already dead when he falls. Should the target somehow end up on the ground face up, you will want to use the thumb-gouge technique to kill him instantly.

Thumb gouge Kill Drive the thumbs of both your

THUMB-GOUGE ATTACK TO BRAIN VIA EYES

Illustration shows the application of the thumb gouge attack to the target's eyeballs. This finishing technique is best applied when, in unarmed combat, the target is brought to the ground on his back. By driving the thumbs of both hands viciously and deeply into the inside corners of both eyes simultaneously, and driving in, back, and out, the eyeballs can be ripped from the head. Or by driving directly back once penetration is achieved, the brain can be assaulted with the thumbs.

hands deep and hard into the inside corners of the target's eyes. Try to drive them through the skull. It is quite possible to penetrate the brain with a furious and determined effort. As your thumbs penetrate deep, rupturing through the eyeballs, rip them outward, scooping and tearing the eyeballs from their sockets. Arise and stomp the cardiac plexus with every ounce of force you can generate before departing the scene.

Under no circumstances is grappling ever to be attempted. Only when the unarmed attack has brought the target to the deck will the killer close with him, body-on-body. If a grappling situation ever does occur it will be due to a faulty execution of unarmed killing technique.

Fairbairn's Bronco Kick The downed target may also be killed effectively with Fairbairn's method called the "Bronco Kick". This must only be used on a downed, beaten target. It is not attempted on someone who, for example, has merely fallen. The bronco kick is delivered as follows.

Keeping both fists tightly clenched and close to your chest, leap into the air over the target, drawing both feet up under you. As you come down on the target's body drive your heels down hard, penetrating the part of the body you have struck.

Another effective finishing kill to be used is a combination of a heel stomp to the ribs, breaking them, then a full body force knee drop on the broken ribs, driving them into the lungs.

Advanced Unarmed Killing: Strangles and Chokeholds

Warning, the following techniques are extremely dangerous. They should be taught and practiced only under the close supervision of a qualified instructor!

There are three methods of assaulting the neck throat death target area of a victim. Two of these methods derive from traditional arts of ju-jitsu and judo, and the third derives from the modern *Combato* martial arts system. These are the three methods:

1. Attack so that the blood supply to the brain is cut off, causing the target to lapse into rapid unconsciousness, and then death.
2. Attack so that the breathing is cut off, causing the opponent to choke to death.
3. Attack so that the neck is broken, *while at the same time* applying pressure to the neck/throat area to cut off breathing and/or cut off the blood supply to the brain This is the approach stressed in *Combato*.

Unarmed techniques of strangling, choking, and neck-breaking have been very highly developed. All that is really required to insure their success is that they be accompanied in their application by the element of surprise, and total body force.

The student must remember that, while the vast majority of individuals have very poorly developed neck muscles, a target whose neck muscles have been strengthened or developed will certainly be able to resist anything less than a totally committed attack. And he will be able to do it long enough to bring into play any unarmed combat techniques that he may know.

Understanding the Neck-throat Target Area

When a person breathes, the air passes in through his nostrils and continues back in the throat where it enters

the windpipe or *trachea*. The trachea is a tubular formation that is approximately four and a half inches long. It is located in the front of the neck and it leads directly into the chest. In the chest, it divides into two branches, one leading to each lung.

The voice box, or *larynx*, is located high up in the front of the neck. The larynx leads to the trachea from the back of the throat. It contains the vocal cords and permits the individual to speak. The thyroid cartilage forms the front wall of the larynx. This appears externally as the "Adam's Apple".

The windpipe and larynx are critically vulnerable to any forceful inward pressure. If steady and heavy pressure is applied, the breathing is cut off. If heavy sudden force (i.e., a blow) is applied, the windpipe can be crushed, and the larynx ruptured.

It takes one-to-three minutes to choke a man to death with steady and heavy pressure. It takes about one to three *seconds* to kill outright with a sudden, forceful blow. Such attacks that injure or destroy the windpipe/larynx are referred to, technically, as *chokes*.

The brain receives its blood supply from the carotid and vertebral arteries. The internal carotid arteries supply blood to the brain and eyes. In addition, there are two vertebral arteries that run up the neck and supplement the blood flow to the brain. Because of this dual blood supply via the carotid and vertebral arteries, it is not possible to completely cut off the blood supply to the brain, as many people commonly believe. However, forceful pressure can cause such a drastic alteration and decrease in blood flow that the shock can kill

The more effective of the two primary methods is the former, where the larynx and trachea are the targets of assault.

The bones in the neck are highly susceptible to

vigorous assault. When broken, in conjunction with shock administered to the larynx and trachea, death results.

The Naked Choke and Neckbreak

This particular technique derives from a rear chokehold extracted from the unarmed fighting system of Japanese ju-jitsu. The technique was perfected and highly developed by the late Professor Kano. It was given the name "naked choke" because, in reality, the customary judo skills that required the use of the opponent's clothing to effect conclusion, were unrelated to the naked choke's application.

The value of our version of this naked choke is great. First of all, it utilizes the principle employed in judo, in that the adversary's clothing is not required for assisting in the technique. Second, we are applying what amounts to the single most potent attack upon a man's neck that can be applied. And we are doing it in a manner that not merely chokes off the air and blood passing through the neck, but in a manner that, unlike its sport judo version, breaks the target's neck.

We shall study two versions of this liquidation method. The first is how to apply the naked choke and neckbreak against a target who is seated before us. The second is how to apply the naked choke and neckbreak against a target who is standing before us.

In the first instance, your target is sitting before you in a chair that has a back coming no higher than his neck. It is essential that your application of this technique be fast and powerful. Once speed of movement is perfected, the student works to achieve a snapping-jerk motion in applying force. This is preferred over the typical steady application of strength in choking.

Crouching sufficiently to bring your chest level with

Illustration indicates the proper hand-arm position for the application of the naked choke and neck-break attack. Imagine, as you study this illustration, that the target's neck were being encircled from the front with the left forearm, while the right forearm was employed as a lever-bar to exert forward force against the back of the target's neck and head. Caught in this vice-like attack, the target's neck should snap.

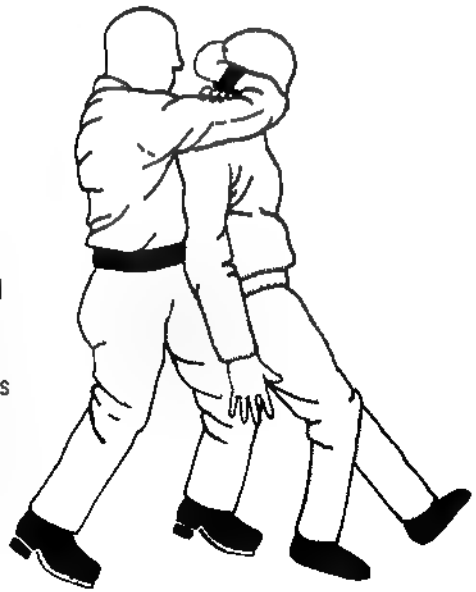


Illustration shows proper application of the naked choke attack. Target is jerked suddenly backward to offset use of his stomach muscles in resisting pressure, and the assassin's body is positioned to afford balance and power, and to protect the vital groin area from a counter assault.

the target's head, quickly whip your left forearm across and under his chin. Jerk your forearm in and up, crushing his larynx with your forearm blow. At the same time as you execute the above, drive your right forearm forward hard against the back of the target's neck, keeping your right elbow a bit higher than your forearm. This will enable your left hand, after completing its encirclement of the target's throat, to lock up snugly in the crook of your right arm at the elbow.

Once locked on, the attack is perfect, and no skill on the target's part can free him. But the hold can be neutralized if improperly applied. So remember: apply the technique fast and hard.

With your arms locked securely on the target's neck, lean forward hard as you step back, snapping the target's neck over your left arm with pressure from your right forearm. Jerk that left forearm back hard against the target's neck. Your step back will compromise the target's balance by offsetting the chair's position with him sitting in it. The target's own bodyweight falling forward under the pressure of your attack will make a quick kill inevitable.

When the above attack is applied *shut your eyes tightly*, in anticipation of any possible attempt on the target's part to attack your eyes with a rearward clawing movement. Naturally, your eyes are shut only at the moment the hold is locked-on.

Turn your head away from the target as you exert force, facing a direction opposite your left arm.

Reverse all directions if you apply the attack from the opposite side. Right-handed persons usually find the hold most natural with the left forearm across the target's throat, and the right forearm pressing the rear of the target's head.

In the second choke variation, the target is standing

in front of you, with his back facing you. All previous comments about the imperative of applying speed and total power apply here.

With your left forearm, snap the throat blow across the target's throat area as you apply a powerful close-in punch to the target's right kidney with your own right fist. Be certain that your fist is tightly clenched. Twist your body into that kidney punch.

The position of the target following the forearm blow will make the application of the right-hand forearm behind his neck a simple matter to apply. It should be instantly locked on as you take a deep step backward with your right foot. This places you in a powerfully balanced stance with leverage and strength totally on your side. It prevents the target from obtaining any aid from his stomach muscles in bending forward to resist your hold. It also makes it impossible for him to seize or strike at your testicles, except possibly in a most impotent manner (sic).

By exerting full power against the target's neck you should effect a break within three seconds time.

Neckbreak Against a Seated Target

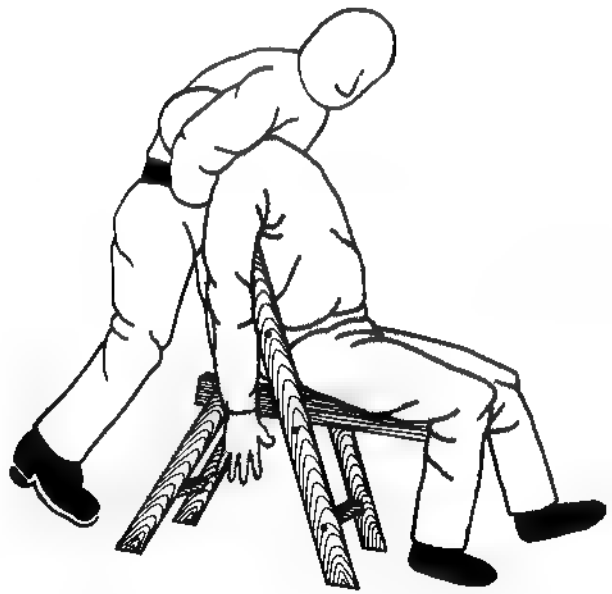
This somewhat less complicated technique will effect an instantaneous neckbreak when correctly applied. It was a favorite with O.S.S. operatives during the second World War, and still is taught in various military and intelligence training centers.

The target is seated before you in a chair that has a back no higher than his neck. It could also be applied against a man sitting on a stool or other item not having any back whatever.

Approach target on his left side and suddenly pass your right arm back across the front of his throat. En-

NECKBREAK AND CHOKELOCK AGAINST A SEATED TARGET

This technique, illustrated here and described in detail in the text, was taught and used by the O.S.S. during WWII. It was popularized by Capt. Fairbairn first, when he instructed the British Commandos and SOE trainers for their responsibilities in teaching operatives and fighting men during the war. Later it was adapted and stressed by the great Col. Applegate, who made it mandatory for all military intelligence personnel to learn this maneuver.



This neck attack is quick, efficient, and there is no defense against it. It kills instantly.

circle his neck quickly, bringing your right hand in front of your chest and taking hold of your right hand with your left hand. Now arch up and back hard. Tighten your hold on the target's neck with every ounce of force you are capable of exerting, and step back as you snap his neck over the back of the chair. Or snap it via the force of leverage alone, if the target's seat is not on a chair with a back.

Cross-arm Chokehold Precautions

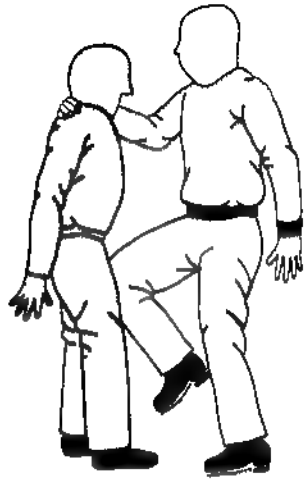
Very popular with many ju-jitsu and judo teachers are the cross-arm chokeholds that utilize a seizure of the opponent's collars, and a scissor-like pressure from both arms, to effect a choke. Used in sport judo matches, these holds are fine, since sport judo contestants are forbidden to grab, kick, or punch at their opponent's testicles. But this is exactly what a target who has had any unarmed combat training will do if he is seized from the front in a cross-arm clothing choke hold.

It is also an easy matter to obtain an armlock on a man who attempts a cross-arm choke, as I have demonstrated several times to police instructors. *Note:* armlocks are never to be used in serious combat, but the fact that one could be used against this form of assault is enough to make it undesirable as a silent killing method.

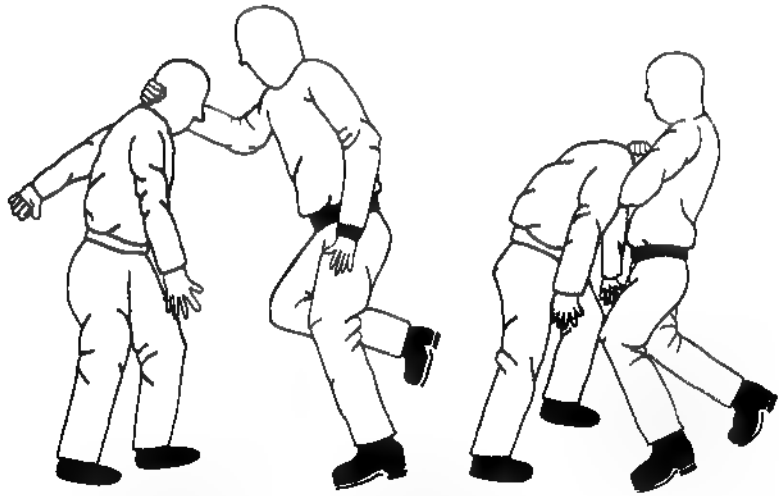
When attacking to kill from the front do not try to apply a cross-arm type choke. It will work only when luck is totally on your side, and that is *not* what you want to depend upon when you have a liquidation assignment.

The best means of dispatching a target who is facing you when you are unarmed is by the swift and powerful implementation of the unarmed attacks described in the first half of this chapter.

FRONT FOREARM STRANGLE AND NECKBREAK



A speedy and powerful knee up into the target's testicles will jolt him and render him unable to anticipate or counter the actual frontal stranglehold assault, which must be executed powerfully and with no hesitation.



The assassin's left forearm comes up and under the target's throat, and the killer arches his own body back, while snapping the target's neck vigorously with the combined force of arm and body motion.

If a stranglehold *is* desired when an opponent is facing you, then the only one I recommend is the following.

Front Forearm Stranglehold

A hard knee in the testicles, a front kick in the testicles, or any painful attack that brings the target forward while doubled-over must precede the application of this technique.

Next, quickly bring your left forearm up and under the target's throat hard. As you do this, bring your chest against the target's head and grab your own left hand with your right hand, snapping a vicious upward blow to the target's neck. Arch up and back, effecting both a strangulation and neckbreak.

Note. A minimally trained target will instantly strike for your testicles when in this position. Therefore, it is imperative that prior to application of the front forearm stranglehold, the target be doubled over in pain. Also, once applied, the hold must be instantly used to strangle and break the target's neck outright.

Suggestions for Conditioning

Physical fitness is of obvious importance to any form of unarmed combat, and killing barehanded is no exception. Arm strength can best be developed by working at such exercises as rope climbing, chinning, and curling with dumbells or a barbell. Grip strength will also be improved by these exercises.

Develop leg strength by practicing kicks against a tree, or against a solidly-planted punching board. Squatting with a barbell across the shoulders also builds the leg muscles.

The foregoing suggestions for physical training

exercises relate exclusively to the contents of this chapter. An all round conditioning program should be a part of the regular lifestyle of every professional warrior.

V. IMPROVISED WEAPON KILLS

Bare-handed killing is a very important part of the training of any professional assassin. This continues to be true, despite firearms being the number one choice for most hits. Edged weapons, and bludgeons are also crucial. But in the total training program of the professional, the science of killing with numerous improvised weapons and implements must be included. For remember that one can never predict what potential weapon will be at hand when the time for termination has come.

The "weapons" discussed in this chapter are weapons only when one is versed in their combative application. There is no actual inherent-killing capacity in these implements' designs.

So, before commencing the instruction contained in this chapter of our study on professional killing, it is again crucial that the pupil consider how vital is the ruthless attitude. Without this attitude, the improvised weapons described in this chapter are practically worthless. Like bare-handed killing, use of weapons-at-hand requires considerably more nerve than most soldiers or police have. Screen personnel thoroughly before instructing them in the methods herein taught.

Liddy's Famous "Pencil Kill"

Publicized but never actually explained by G. Gordon Liddy, this incredibly effective trick of killing with an

ordinary lead pencil is a must item on every killer's list of practical techniques.

One needs only a sharpened lead pencil preferably one with a good eraser- to effect this kill. That, and the determination and commitment to kill.

This is the first time this technique has ever been made available through an unrestricted manual of martial techniques.

The target of attack in this technique is the target's brain. The means by which it is reached is through the underside of his jaw, by piercing the soft palate with a hard-driving thrust of the sharpened pencil-point. Please refer to this target as marked on the frontal death-target chart in chapter one.

What is all-important here is the correct grip on the pencil. This is achieved partly by the aid of the pencil's eraser, which will serve to cushion your palm heel against the impact of the thrust. Position your sharpened pencil with the eraser pressing firmly into your palm, and its shaft protruding through your fingers. Stabilize the pencil so that it is like a spike jutting firmly through your fingers.

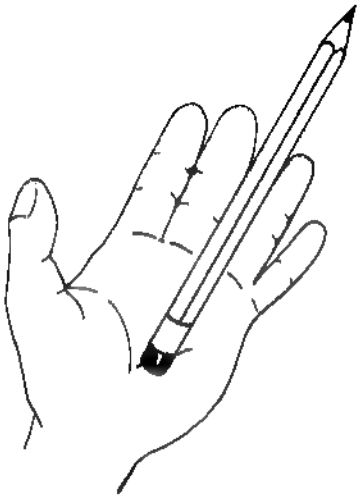
The pencil is thrust just like a push dirk, up through the underside of the target's jaw, until your fist makes solid contact with the jaw. A good, long pencil will plunge directly up through the soft palate in the mouth and pierce the brain.

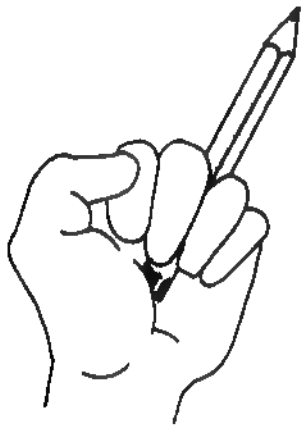
In addition to the steady controlling grip on the pencil, it may be necessary to stabilize the target's head. This can easily be done by seizing the back of his neck with your opposite hand. Normally the reaction to being grabbed thus is to draw one's head back, against the force of the grab. Fine. This only serves to expose the vital strike point more prominently.

Quite obviously, an attack to the underside of the

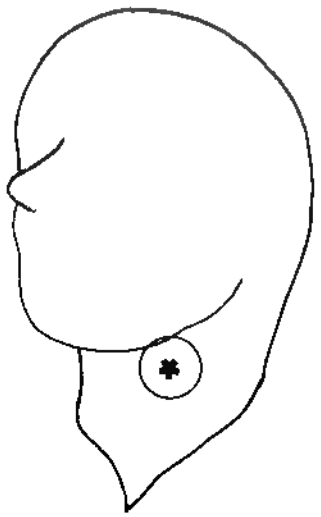
LIDDY'S PENCIL KILL

Hold a long, sharpened pencil in the hand as shown, making sure that the eraser is wedged against the palm heel to absorb the force of impact when the point of the weapon strikes the target point. The pencil may protrude from between the third and fourth fingers—as shown in the illustration—or between the second and third fingers; whichever feels most manageable.





Here is the pencil braced in the clenched and readied hand—all set to be driven into the target point under the victim's jaw. Grip must be firm to enable you to drive it accurately and hard.



Circled area shows precisely where the point of the lead pencil is driven. Drive up hard, and pierce through the palate to the brain.

jaw, in the manner just described, need not be restricted only to sharpened pencils. Otherwise innocuous implements become deadly when applied with furious intent. An icepick will do the job better than a pencil. So will a screwdriver, awl, or needle-point file.

The main point of consideration here is that a pencil will not trigger any suspicion in anyone. It takes but a moment to achieve the correct positioning to make the pencil into a deadly spike. By that time, the target will be permanently unconcerned about anything. Other items, such as screwdrivers, files, and so forth, tend to arouse more suspicion.

Other Improvised Killing Tools

Take a solid steel bar or a heavy steel pipe one or two feet in length, and wrap it in newspaper. You can carry it just like a rolled newspaper without arousing any suspicion. However, if used correctly to inflict a powerful blow to the top, front, or rear base of the skull, it will kill instantly. There will be no fingerprints on the bar, and there will be no usable evidence left on the target. Discard the bar by letting it slip down a sewer, while retaining your grip on the newspaper. Go home and burn the newspaper. All evidence and fingerprints thus go up in smoke. A hard crack across the temple will also generally kill when executed with full force and a steel bar or pipe.

A stout screwdriver makes a fine weapon. As mentioned previously, it can be employed to assault the target in the same manner as can a sharpened pencil, so that it pierces the brain through the underside of the jaw. Additionally, a screwdriver can be employed with desired results in these ways:

- To pierce the soft spot just under the chin (a point several inches from the point employed in the pencil trick).
- To pierce the inner corner of the eye, and drive through to the brain.
- To stab into the kidney.
- To pierce the base of the throat, where doctors perform tracheotomies.
- To pierce the side of the neck.
- To pierce the solar plexus at an angle and drive to the heart.
- To drive deeply up into either nostril and pierce the brain.
- To drive deeply into the target's mouth and down the throat.

Tightly-clenched in the hand, the grip of the screwdriver can stun by smashing it hard into the target's temple, setting him up for a kill. This makes use of the grip as a kind of yawara stick.

A thin, needle-point file may be employed just like the screwdriver—to pierce the same target-points, with lethal effect. The gritty surface of a file is, in fact, a wonderful aid to a secure grip. If the file is rusty, blood poisoning is a possibility, but the professional will kill on initial attack, so this is really superfluous.

A thicker file should be gripped with both ends protruding from the clenched fist. In this position it becomes a lethal piercing instrument or striking implement in two different positions.

A hammer can, obviously, be used to inflict a killing blow to the target. But remember that before striking,

the hammer must be grasped in an aggressive, offensive manner. The hammer should be applied from behind the target, only. It should be used to smash in the center-top of the skull, and for this job either the nail-driving head or the opposite nail-removing claw may be used. *Note:* if the claw is used, it will probably pierce and hook into the skull. This might make removal difficult. A hammer-blow delivered with the head to the scapula, or point between the shoulder blades, can effect a kill.

The proper method of employing a folded newspaper is a little-known secret. It will be taught to the reader here. It is a killing technique, and was revealed during the second World War to clandestine operatives in the O.S.S. and the United States Department of Justice, who were engaged in counter-espionage.

What is needed is *not* a thick Sunday edition of the *New York Times,* but perhaps twenty pages of newspaper taken from any daily edition. It will take some moments to prepare the weapon from this rather harmless material, but be assured, it can be done.

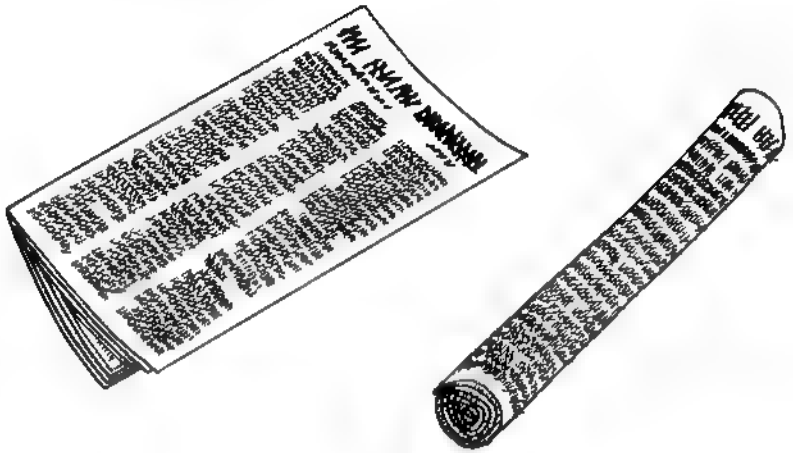
Two methods will be described. In the first, take the newspaper in both hands, and roll it firmly until it is completely rolled up, lengthwise.

Now, flex the rolled paper's ends inward until the paper forms a circular mass. Grasp the ends tightly in your fist so that the entire weapon fits snugly around your hand. Use exactly as you would brass knuckles. Death targets are temples, nose, solar plexus, kidney, spine, scapula, and testicles.

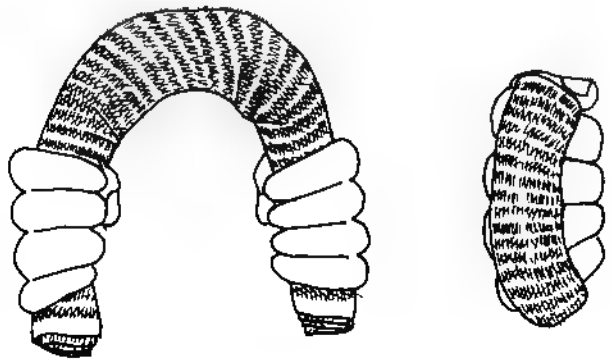
The folded and rolled newspaper provides a fist-weapon that will permit you to drive a full-force body-twisting punch into a wall, with no injury to your fist. A conditioned assassin who punches into a target's vital spots will almost surely kill him with the blow.

NEWSPAPER KILL TECHNIQUE #1

Start off with about twenty to thirty pages of a daily newspaper. Roll the newspaper pages firmly.



Now flex the folded paper and hold it as shown, as you would brass knuckles. This weapon will enable you to punch with full force, with the entire weight of your body behind the blow—even into a wall—with no injury.



Begin the second paper technique by laying the paper out flat in front of you. Fold about one to two inches of the paper over, creasing down the entire length of the paper. Now, fold the paper over once in the opposite direction of the first fold. Continue this contrary method of folding until the paper is completely folded to about half the thickness of the paper as rolled in the previous technique. Lastly, bend the paper sharply in the middle, forming a rigid, yawara-like weapon. Hold the center part of your newspaper weapon tightly and employ like a yawara stick.

The power of the implement needs to be seen to be believed. I have seen such a newspaper weapon break a hole in a wooden wall. I suggest that, to appreciate the strength of the weapon you have formed, you hold it firmly and strike with either end against either a wall or a tree. Any doubts you may have as to the potential force that this weapon can deliver will soon be dispelled.

Use on the targets suggested for the first technique, plus the points under chin, eyes, throat, and side of neck.

Improvised Blackjack

Several rolls of quarters in a sock will give you a lethal blackjack superior to a conventionally-purchased officer's sap.

Knot the sock firmly so that the quarters (two or three rolls are enough) will be packed in the end. Hold the sock tightly by the opening and swing it hard into the skull of your target.

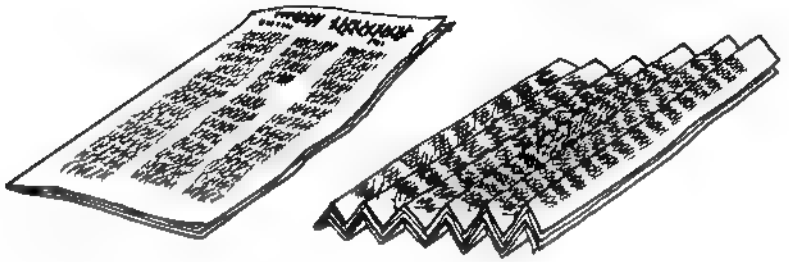
Improvised Weapon Pointers

Remember two points about the employment of improvised weapons to kill.

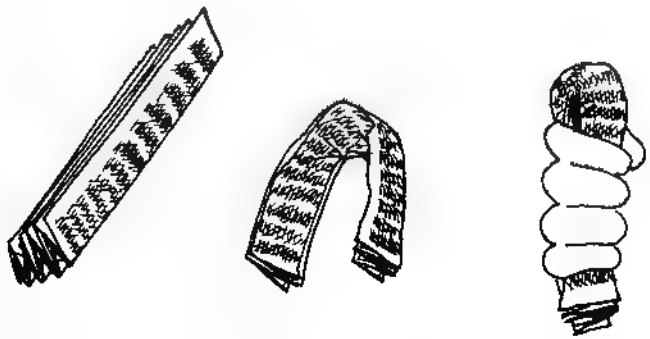
First, don't be unrealistic. It is true that one may

NEWSPAPER KILL TECHNIQUE #2

Start off with twelve to fifteen pages of newspaper. Fold the newspaper pages evenly, with alternate ridges until the entire piece is compressed as shown above.



Flex the folded and compressed paper. The finished piece must be very hard. Grip the piece as shown, as though it were a yawara stick. Strike with either protruding end. This weapon will make possible the delivery of total concentrated force with no pain or injury to hand.



use a very wide variety of items and implements other than conventional weapons to kill; but it is not true that anything one can get one's hands on is necessarily to be preferred over bare hands. An improvised weapon that will only *perhaps* kill the target is useless.

And secondly, the whole effectiveness potential of any improvised weapon depends upon the killer himself. Without that unbridled commitment to kill, there is just no way that the hit will be accomplished.

VI. GARROTTE AND CROSSBOW: TOOLS OF THE KILLER ELITE

Two weapons that require specialized study by themselves are the subject of this chapter: the garrotte and the crossbow. These are special-purpose weapons and may, upon occasion, be required for specific or unusual missions.

The Garrotte

Few weapons of assassination bring about such images of horrific death as the garrotte. It is the sort of weapon that only a true professional will—or can—use. It requires the utmost in mental conditioning and will power to kill with a weapon that brings about such a close and bloody end to an enemy. It is almost impossible to kill with a piano wire garrotte without slicing into the neck, causing blood to gush from the jugular and slit throat.

The garrotte, in the sense that the professional killer needs to concern himself with it, is a true weapon. Yes, it is possible to use the garrotte technique with a rope, chain, cord, etcetera. But this would not necessarily prove more efficacious than the unarmed silent killing chokes and neckbreaks previously discussed. So, the garrotte needs to be a manufactured weapon, constructed according to the specifications presented here.

A well-made combat-ready garrotte is manufactured of high-strength, medium-thickness piano wire. Ordinary

picture hanging wire should not be used, nor should any other weak wire ever be substituted. Better to use a bare-handed kill.

The piano wire should be about three feet in length, with each end fastened very securely to a small wooden dowel. The dowel needs to have a hole drilled through its center. The wire is passed through the hole and then permanently bound to this wooden handle. This is done with both ends of the wire. Once fastened, the two handles should feel strong and comfortable in the hands. The wire, when drawn taut in front of the body, should stretch out to a length slightly greater than one's own shoulder width.

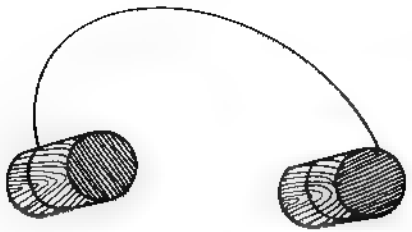
A professional garrotte may have the wooden handles covered with black tape for a positively secure and comfortable grip.

A garrotte made along the lines described is the finest and most professional model for killing made. It only requires the right man or woman, and the techniques of use that you will now learn.

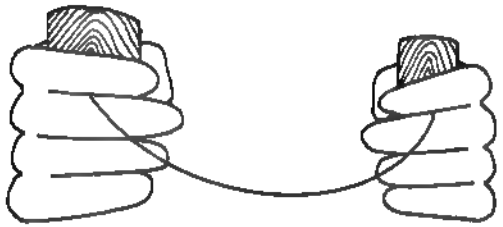
Basic Garrotte Kill #1 Target is with his back to you. Hold your garrotte with both hands in front of you, crossed at the wrists. This makes an automatic loop at the end of your weapon, and it is this that you will quickly throw over your target's head and around his neck.

As rapidly as you can, snap the loop directly over your target's head. As it falls over the head and under his chin, immediately jerk both ends taut by yanking your arms outward, using all of the strength that you can muster. Coordinated with this arm and wrist action must be a sudden, balanced, pivotal action that turns your body until your back is to the target.

Yank the garrotte tight over your back and shoulder, literally hoisting the target onto your back



This is a sample garrote, prepared by and for a pro. Two small, solid wooden dowels and a three foot length of medium thickness piano wire are required for construction. The wire is run through a small hole that has been drilled in each dowel, and is then permanently affixed. Dowels may be taped.



One correct way of gripping the weapon is shown. Note that the hands securely hold dowel handles, and the wire protrudes though the fingers. With a grip of this type it is possible to lift oneself off the ground, using the garrote. Decapitation is theoretically possible, but a severed jugular is much more likely, and a sliced larynx.

with the weight of his body augmenting the neck ripping strangulation effect of the piano wire. With the target on your back simply exert all pressure until death ensues.

Basic Garrotte Kill #2—This method was invented by the author of this manual. It is to be found nowhere else, except in the repertoire of the techniques of the few elite unit specialists in whom the author has confided his method.

The garrotte, in this instance, is actually attached at one end to one's weak arm (i.e. left arm, if the killer is right-handed) at the wrist. This is done by having that part of the wire that is to be fastened to the killer's wrist suitably padded with firm leather wrapping.

The killer holds the other handle of the garrotte in his strong hand. He approaches the target with his left forearm poised behind the target's neck. Suddenly, in a quick combined action, the right hand flips the wire over the target's head and under his chin, as the left forearm snaps forward jarring the target's forward into the wire as it tightens.

Final position of this attack is with the killer's forearm locked in behind the target's head, fist clenched behind target's ear. Right hand yanks straight back and left forearm pushes forward enclosing the target's neck in an instantaneously lethal constricting bind. Death is close to instantaneous.

The author devised this method for sure-fire use when no noise could be tolerated in throwing, tripping, pulling backward or lifting the target off the ground during the kill. This technique permits a perfect kill with no chance for the target's escape, and with no need to bring the target instantly to the deck.

Basic Garrotte Kill #3—The third technique is executed in the same manner as the first, except that the wrists are not crossed during immediate looping over the target's head and neck. As the killer pivots and brings the target onto his back, the assassin crosses both wrists and brings each end of the garrotte over each shoulder for a balanced, final killing action.

Basic Garrotte Kill #4 Approaching target from rear, garrotte is held with wrists crossed, then flung quickly over target's head to bind the neck. The left wrist (assuming killer is right-handed) stays close to target's neck and the right wrist jerks hard backward, effecting a neck-slicing stranglehold.

Coordinated with the above action, as the garrotte is tightened on the target's neck, the killer kicks into the target's knee from behind, thus compromising his ability to resist.

As target falls, killer jerks up on the tightening garrotte and the kill is completed.

The Crossbow

Here is a truly fine weapon. It offers the skilled user a chance to have all of the stopping power of a rifle cartridge, with the silence of a knife. And, with a little care, the crossbow is untraceable.

Proper use of the crossbow depends solely upon basic and correct rifle marksmanship technique. Master that, and the crossbow will prove a reliable and excellent weapon of choice for certain assignments.

Recommended are the hunting and sniping crossbows having 150 pounds pull or greater. The better models come with scopes, and where possible, scopes should be used.

Arrows should be tipped with poison, even though the target will almost certainly die within minutes of

arrowhead penetration. Curare is excellent, but an arrow with a rusted blade will do, too. Feces also make a serviceable poison for use on arrowheads.

Best targets for crossbow bolts are the kidney, spine, scapula, base of brain, heart, and throat.

Basic practice with the crossbow is simple, and there is no point in taking up space and words with this here. Marksmanship training with one's rifle will provide carry-over application to the use of the crossbow. The particulars of handling any given crossbow model are furnished with the weapon, by the manufacturer.

VII. SYNTHETIC AND NATURAL POISONS

Poisoning, properly done, is a speedy, efficient, and often quite safe (for the assassin) technique of killing.

It is not necessary for a killer to have an encyclopedic knowledge of every synthetic and natural poison there is, for many of the poisons are impractical to obtain, and thus couldn't readily be used. Instead, it is necessary that the professional assassin be educated in those poisons that are easily obtainable, positive in their lethality, and practical in their use-potential. That is the subject of this chapter.

There are relatively few poisons to learn about. But it is imperative that the professional insure his total understanding of them all, and be mentally prepared to poison the target if necessary to accomplish the mission at hand.

Nicotine Sulfate

A highly lethal insect poison selling under the name of "Black Leaf 40", is one of the best sources of nicotine sulfate. Nicotine sulfate is a *killer*. And without an autopsy to ascertain the specific cause of death, it does not leave signs.

The Black Leaf 40 that can be obtained in garden supply shops is approximately 40 percent nicotine sulfate. By using a process of simple evaporation, the pure poison can easily be extracted. During the evapora-

tive process the substance will form a type of syrup that can then be drawn into a medicine dropper.

Nicotine is absorbed by the skin and is fatal within minutes. Only a forensic blood test will reveal the cause of death.

Any way you can get this poison onto the target's skin will suffice, so long as it is not washed off. A soft drink can be "accidentally spilled" on the target, and so on. Note that any attempt to rub the substance off the skin will only cause it to become that much more rapidly assimilated by the body.

Nicotine

One of the surest, most deadly poisons on earth, and a very simple one to produce in usable form. It takes only a few drops of nicotine to kill. The drops may be administered in water, booze, coffee, tea, soda, etcetera.

One way of extracting pure nicotine is from cigarette butts. Take the butts and soak them for three to four hours in plain water. Drain the water and you've got a liquid additive that will kill.

Snuff is another source of nicotine. Dump a canfull of snuff into a glass and fill it with enough water to cover the snuff. Wait one day. Now, place a cloth over a second drinking glass. Dump the contents of your first glass into the handkerchief and fold the corners of the cloth shut, forming a ball of the soggy snuff in the cloth. Squeeze the contents of the handkerchief into the second glass by twisting the cloth. When all the liquid is extracted you have a serviceable poison.

Try to place the liquid in a drink that the target will drink down quickly.

Potassium Cyanide

This lethal substance kills almost instantly. It comes in crystal or powder form, and in powder form is a light yellow color. Mix this substance in a drink.

Arsenic

Although now a controlled substance, arsenic can be obtained through authorized channels for use in assignments. It is a fine killer.

Arsenic has one very excellent advantage in professional termination missions. It allows time before taking effect and doing its job. So, with the knowledge that the target will take thirty minutes or more to die, the assassin has ample opportunity to depart the scene without suspicion.

Antifreeze

Basic antifreeze is a deadly poison, and when taken in amounts of three ounces or more, will kill any normal person. Six ounces is the recommended dose in a hit.

The symptoms of an individual poisoned with antifreeze are very similar to plain drunkeness. Therefore, even though the poison will take effect quickly, the killer will not have a suspiciously ill target on his hands.

There is a definite sweetish taste to antifreeze. However, by mixing it with tea or with various types of salad dressing, it will hardly be noticed.

Prussic Acid

This, like arsenic and nicotine, kills quickly and well.

Prussic acid can be fired into someone's face with lethal results—from a simple child's water pistol. A few drops on the face, and perhaps a drop on the tongue or in the mouth, are the only requirements for a kill.

Primary symptom of death from this poison is a coronary-like episode.

Since the prussic acid is so easily employed with lethal effect by shooting from a water pistol, it is a simple matter to effect a kill in public, in broad daylight, and attract nothing but laughter from onlookers, who more than likely will think it a prank.

Prussic acid must be manufactured. This is quite easy to do, and the killer or the agency-of-employ's laboratory facilities can arrange for a batch to be made up quickly. Here's what the individual will need.

You need nine parts of distilled water, nine parts of sulphuric acid, five parts calcium chloride, and fifteen parts of potassium ferrocyanide.

Place the water in a flask and combine with the potassium ferrocyanide. Mix well. Pour in the sulphuric acid slowly, as you stir with a clean glass rod.

Place the calcium chloride into a receiving bottle, and stop this up with a two-hole stopper. A tube should lead outside one of the holes.

Be sure that you pour your sulphuric acid slowly into the water. *Never pour the water into the acid!* This could produce a violent and dangerous chemical reaction. Protect face and nose with a mask.

Distill your mixture in the flask. When the distillate covers the calcium chloride in the second bottle allow everything to cool. Now pour the distillate into another bottle and stop up tightly. Wrap the bottle in aluminum foil and store in a refrigerator. You don't want light and air to reduce the potency of your prussic acid.

Sodium Flouride

A superb pest control compound that also kills humans fast and reliably.

This can be purchased from many chemical supply firms with no problem, or it can be requisitioned -if in stock -from your agency's "special items" division.

Deadly Plants

Some plants will kill if eaten. These should be used when and where feasible to effect a poisoning.

Rhubarb, as many people know, is extremely deadly. The stalks are good to eat and many enjoy them, but the leaves will kill.

Oleander leaves and branches will trigger a heart attack.

Yew trees produce lethally-efficient plants.

Laurel leaves are deadly.

The book *Poisons*, by Vincent Brooks, is a good amplification of the subject for those with the desire to delve into the subject beyond the basic, practical aspects we have covered.

VIII. LONG-RANGE SNIPING KILLS

The professional assassin requires a working knowledge of long-range sniping rifle employment. However, the assassin's need here is quite specific. Unlike the military sniper, whose concern is to instill fear and confusion, as well as kill, it is the assassin's purpose only to kill. The psychological impact upon anyone else present during the time of the hit is at best only a very distant secondary consideration.

Sniper Prerequisites

To be an expert at the art of effective long-range rifle killing (from here on referred to as *sniping*) requires a liberal expenditure of mental and physical energy in mastering the procedures and techniques described later in this chapter. It is not a simple matter. However, due to the need for skill in this aspect of his work, the professional killer must be trained to function well as a sniper.

Before being suitably ready for formalized training and practice in the art of sniping, a student ought to meet certain requirements. The most important prerequisites are that the assassin:

- Understands the basics of rifle marksmanship.
- Possesses familiarity with the proper maintenance and handling procedures to be used with long arms.

- Be screened for suitable traits of personality and character so that training will not be wasted on the pupil.
- Evidence a good shooting record on the usual target and combat ranges.

Basic marksmanship, qualification on the range, and weapon maintenance are easy areas to evaluate. The most difficult is personality. It is also the most essential.

Mental Attitude of the Sniper

Careful psychiatric evaluation is extremely important in determining any individual's capability to be a functional killer for the agency of employ. However, for the present discussion, we can point to certain specifics that military experience has shown must be in evidence for an effective sniper.

We may consider as totally unsuited for sniping kills any persons who may have even the slightest tendency to remorse or anxiety. It is a tremendously different thing to kill someone in the heat of pitched battle, as a soldier often does, versus killing someone in a cool, deliberate manner, as the sniper does. Many so-called "tough" individuals cannot stand this.

It needs to be pointed out at this point that not every person who would in fact crack as a result of sniping kills necessarily knows this about himself.

A very important characteristic of the professional sniper needs to be strong self-control. The pressures of an assignment, the need for meticulous planning, and so forth, all point to the absolute requirement of self-control. Without a really disciplined mental state, the professional killer will likely succumb to any one or combination of several of the myriad pressures present in the assignment.

Shooting a human being and escaping the scene remorselessly and coolly is in no sense like shooting a target at the range. Selecting a man who does in fact view his human targets as mere targets is part of the answer to sniper selection. Getting a man with a calm, rational, and self-controlled mind is another part.

It needs to be remembered that the professional killer will certainly be required to pass through a thorough program of instruction in marksmanship, ballistics, capabilities of specific ammunition types, optical devices, map reading and the use of a compass, fieldcraft, and survival, and under certain conditions, the use of radio equipment.

All of the above subjects are, if viewed realistically, sciences in themselves. To master them requires a very high order of intelligence and dedication.

The Clear Shot

The objective of sniping training for the professional killer is to enable him to get a clear shot at his target, eliminate the target with that shot, and remain undetected so that escape is feasible.

Although marksmanship training is outside the scope of this manual, it is imperative that the assassin understand how to get the most out of his marksmanship training by adhering to the correct preparations.

Before any hit is made it is necessary to study carefully the lifestyle, habits, personality, and circumstances of the target. If this is not done, then the efficiency of the kill and the chances for its success will be reduced by fifty percent or more.

Given the right individual killer, the right sniping weapon system, and a thorough training program to mate the latter with the former, then the following in-

formational preparation form would typically be used in assisting the killer in the accomplishment of his mission.

Who is the target? _____.
Complete physical description of the target, including distinguishing marks, age, quirks, etc. _____
Physical health and fitness of the target _____
_____.
Medications that the target is known to use or require _____.
Full description of the maladies for which the above medications are prescribed _____
_____.
Emotional stability of the target _____.
Intelligence level and sophistication of the target _____.
Hobbies, habits, interests, and so forth that the target is known to enjoy _____
_____.
Target's family (number of members, ages, descriptions, places of residence, and so forth) _____.
Target's profession or occupation _____
Target's sexual habits _____.
Addresses of target's sexual partner(s) _____
_____.
Sport and recreational pastimes and habits
_____.
Security measures implemented by target (bodyguards, electronic countermeasures, alarms, dogs, armored vehicles, etc.) _____
_____.
Dietary and eating habits of the target _____
_____

Eccentricities, quirks, or outright bad habits
_____.
Religious and/or philosophical convictions and practices _____
Known personal enemies of the target _____
_____.
Other pertinent or required data, as indicated by assignment _____.

The real value of such a preparatory survey is that it prods the sniper into thinking analytically about his target. This will assist in setting up a clear, safe shot at the target.

Because such things as finding a spot from which to fire, where and how to store the rifle, scope and ammunition, and so on, are particularly important to a sniping kill, the above survey is presented in this chapter of our study. The reader is cautioned, however, that such a survey can assist any assassin in the performance of his job.

Missions that employ a rifle and scope may be in fact the most difficult of all because of the cumbersome equipment involved. Therefore, while sniping is a necessary skill of the professional killer, it is by no means the most important one in his repertoire.

Recommended Rifles for Sniping

It is certainly possible to eliminate a target with any one of a wide variety of shoulder weapons. Still, when selection of the best possible weapon for the job is possible, it makes sense to procure that particular weapon.

Two specific sniping rifles are recommended:

1. *The U.S. Rifle National Match M14 in 7.62MM* (Accurized)
   This rifle has distinguished itself as a first-class sniper-rifle with the United States Army, and its

ability to get the job done has been proven in the field.

2. *Commercial model 7.62MM Bolt Action M40*
   The U.S. Marine Corps once employed this exclusively as their only officially-used sniper rifle. It, like the M14, has proven its merit in the field.

Scopes

These two scopes are recommended highly: 1) the Redfield 6 power with four-post cross hair reticle; and 2) the Leupold 7.5 power with a duplex reticle.

Again it needs to be noted that the above are certainly not the only good choices here. Yet they *are* excellent and may be used with full confidence.

Silencers

It is not necessary for the professional assassin to become an expert on silencers; that is the task of the agency department charged with special weapons and devices. Too, if the reader is seeking a high level of knowledge about silencers, he should obtain manuals directed specifically at that subject.

What is important is this: silencers can be a great aid to the professional sniper if used when appropriate. They are not perfect devices. In truth, they muffle rather than silence a firearm (handgun or rifle) and the student must not expect them to be as noiseless as the ones viewed in Hollywood spy movies. But there are times when the silencer can be quite valuable in assisting the professional.

Paladin Press offers a complete and diverse selection of books concerning firearm silencer theory, history, and practical application.

IX. "DIM MAK"—THE CHINESE DEATH TOUCH

There is much to be learned by the professional killer from the Oriental martial arts. Generally, moves and holds developed along sporting and competitive lines within any martial arts system are of no use to the assassin. But there are certain aspects of the ancient Oriental systems that are virtually unknown in the West, which can provide invaluable practical wisdom.

The material presented in this chapter is the result of very arduous and costly research and study. In part, it was learned through study under a Chinese kung fu teacher in New York's Chinatown district; a great master to whom this author owes much in the way of martial arts knowledge and ability.

Normally, this arcane information is revealed only to persons who have devoted *decades* to serious kung fu study, under a teacher who is both a combat and acupuncture master. The Chinese are extremely meticulous in discriminating trustworthy individuals to whom to impart the lethal knowledge of Dim Mak. In my experience, only the Chinese, and in certain rare instances, the Korean Masters, are fully proficient in Dim Mak and related skills. The Japanese and Okinawan Masters seem utterly lacking in any education in these methods. This is not a criticism of their methods, only an observation about them.

Dim Mak is the science of administering lethal and,

or disabling attacks against the vital points of an opponent's body. But it is in fact a great deal more than that. What the expert in Dim Mak does is coordinate his attack so that it coincides with the time of day when a given point is most vulnerable, in physiological terms.

It is common for modern martial arts teachers to scoff at the idea of Dim Mak systems. I say it is foolish for them to do so. Only one who has not personally witnessed a demonstration of Dim Mak's agonizing efficacy could ever doubt that this method deserves our profoundest respect. It works damn well.

Origins of Dim Mak

Just about everyone in this country has read about the Chinese art of acupuncture. What is not generally known is the fact that acupuncture is not by any means purely a system of healing or of medical treatment. Acupuncture is a total study of the science of the human body's "life force" (i.e., vital energy, or in Chinese, *Ch'i*). The acupuncturist makes a complete study of the flow of this life force throughout the body, as it course through the body's various *meridians*, or lines of flow. In order to anesthetize a patient who will undergo surgery, a physician may utilize acupuncture needles to painlessly seal off any force-flow that might result in pain. Often, disease within the body itself is actually caused by an upset in the flow of Ch'i, and the expert insertion of an acupuncture needle can correct the problem.

There are offshoots of acupuncture, all stressing the healing possibilities of the knowledge attained through the study of the various points and meridians of the body. The modern system of *acupressure*, which is really therapeutic massage, is one example. The recent Japanese system of *Shiatsu* is another.

However, there is one derivation of acupuncture knowledge that does not aim at healing. It aims at killing. And that secret art is Dim Mak.

Pure Dim Mak is a Chinese art. Only the Chinese know all of the secrets of Dim Mak, and the author could not hope to learn the more advanced skills inherent in the System. The so-called "delayed death touch" is one aspect of Dim Mak that would seem to be, for all time, closed to Westerners as a subject of martial study.

Delayed death touch technique is not the invention of some fiction writer. It is a proven, deadly technique. It is the art of inducing death by the skillful application of force in a special way to a vulnerable target area of the body. Death ensues only after a predictable amount of time has passed. This could be days, weeks, or even months!

All of this sounds utterly fantastic to most persons, and I concede that when, more than fifteen years ago, I first heard of it, I smiled in amusement. Suffice it to say that I have been witness to incontrovertible proof that the delayed death touch is all too real. The reader may scoff as he pleases; it hardly concerns me. But I no longer smile when the subject is brought up.

It is important here to bring up the seemingly logical explanation of Dim Mak's delayed death touch by a noted American martial arts instructor. The explanation is that a person struck during combat by a Dim Mak expert merely dies at a later date due to either regular injuries suffered during the fight, or because of totally unrelated reasons. That sounds feasible, and while indeed such occurrences do happen, it is not the explanation of the true delayed death touch technique. Never assume that what you yourself do not understand

is "impossible." At least insofar as the delayed death touch is concerned, *it is not.*

Dim Mak and Western Intelligence Agencies

As a brief aside, I want to go into some facts that have become common knowledge in the training centers of our elite Western military and intelligence operatives. We might say that these little items of knowledge reflect our Western discoveries that have just begun to border on the secrets of ancient Dim Mak technique:

1. We now know that an individual is most vulnerable to lethal assault just after eating. His circulation is poorest at that time, since blood is being utilized for digestion purposes, and the limbs are unprepared for any action. The body otherwise is also unprepared for resistance to stress situations.
2. Intelligence agencies understand that immediately upon awakening, a person is vulnerable to lethal assault. This is not just because he has not yet brought his mind into a state of total awareness. Many trained people do arise in a state of almost total mental awareness. Again, it is because the body's circulatory system is practically at maximum rest. When one's blood is pumping hard and coursing through one's body during violent activity, one is generally more resistive to any form of injury, pain, or assault.
3. Agents utilize the fact that 4 A.M. has been established as the best time for a raid upon a target's premises. This is taught routinely to C.I.A. operatives.

The foregoing indicates that aspects of Dim Mak (albeit very fundamental and elemental aspects) are

already known to combat experts in our own organizations. Dim Mak proper is, of course, much more sophisticated; but the concept is not totally foreign to the Western powers.

Dim Mak Attack Targets

Some of the targets for Dim Mak attack are similar to the targets listed previously in chapter one. The difference here is that we are concerned with *when* these given targets are most susceptible to a lethal attack. Also, it is now our concern to consider targets for *unarmed* attack exclusively. If a weapon is available, there is hardly any pressing need to analyze the time of day when we will strike.

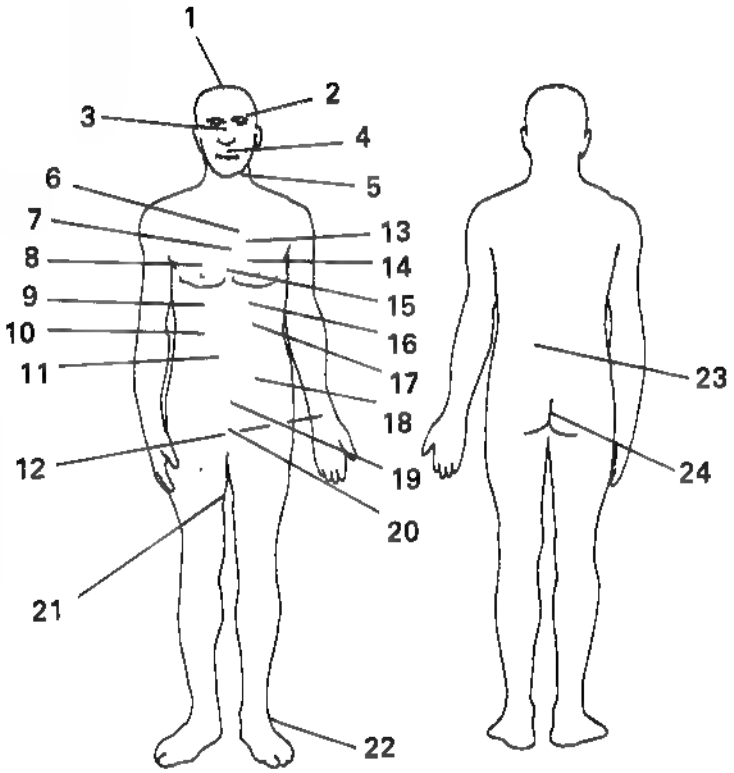
Dim Mak Strike-Time Chart

The following chart indicates the number corresponding to the number of the vital point shown on the accompanying chart of the human anatomy. Observe how each point listed can be located on the anatomy chart that follows and heed the following information regarding the correct time to administer your Dim Mak strike.

Warning: the following information is not to be released to minors. The reader is cautioned against any form of irresponsible playing with the Dim Mak here revealed.

Number on Chart	Time When Strike Is Most Lethal
1	From 4 A.M. until 6 A.M
2	From 8 A.M. until 10 A.M
3	From 2 A.M. until 4 A.M
4	From 12 A.M. until 2 A.M
5	From 6 A.M. until 8 A.M

DIM MAK ANATOMY CHART



Above are shown the vital Dim Mak target areas known to the author, for which specific timed attacks have particular merit. Please refer to the text list for the appropriate striking times that coordinate with the above targets

Number on Chart	Time When Strike Is Most Lethal
6	From 5 P.M. until 6 P.M.
7	From 2 P.M. until 4 P.M.
8	From 11 P.M. until 12 A.M.
9	From 9 P.M. until 10 P.M.
10	From 11 A.M. until 12 P.M.
11	From 4 P.M. until 6 P.M.
12	From 12 P.M. until 2 P.M.
13	From 1 A.M. until 2 A.M.
14	From 10 A.M. until 12 P.M.
15	From 9 A.M. until 10 A.M.
16	From 7 A.M. until 8 A.M.
17	From 5 A.M. until 6 A.M.
18	From 3 A.M. until 4 A.M.
19	From 7 P.M. until 8 P.M.
20	From 1 P.M. until 2 P.M.
21	From 6 P.M. until 8 P.M.
22	From 10 P.M. until 12 A.M.
23	From 3 P.M. until 4 P.M.
24	From 8 P.M. until 10 P.M.

It cannot be stressed too emphatically that this system of attacking the body's vital target areas is not to be played with by the reader, and that every effort must be made to keep this information from falling into the hands of the irresponsible. Too often, students of the martial and killing arts can readily accept that firearms and edged weapons need to be treated as though they can kill, yet these same people fail to realize that weaponless skills can be just as deadly as a loaded gun.

There is nothing discussed in the pages of this training manual that can even remotely be regarded as "sporting". Do not confuse these methods with methods of combat described in judo and sport karate texts.

Suggested Natural Weapons for Dim Mak Employment

After thoroughly studying the Dim Mak charts and time requirements, it will be very helpful to study the following natural weapon techniques that make effective attacks upon the vital targets maximally efficient. For these attacks to be effective, hand conditioning is not required. In China, these techniques are referred to as "poison hand" fighting skills because of the incredible potency of even the untrained or unhardened hand when used against the targets listed at the times revealed.

1. *Fist-hammer*
   This formation of the clenched fist permits a powerful, hammer-like blow to be administered in a sudden, concentrated fashion against many of the targets indicated. Excellent for women.
2. *Half-fist*
   Good concentrated, penetrating-type attack. Be certain that the fingers are pressed very firmly together during execution of the blow. Delivered in a thrusting, straight-line attack.
3. *Hand-axe*
   The "judo chop" or "karate chop". Executed in a whipping, chopping fashion with fingers pressed together firmly and thumb flexed.
4. *One-knuckle fist*
   Best for a man to use this one, as strength in the fingers and fist is desirable. Used when a sharp, penetrating jab or strike is desired. Can be extremely potent if done correctly.
5. *Elbow*
   Even a woman can, with practice, execute a powerful blow with either elbow. This blow combines power with penetration, and is almost impossible to avoid or block. Students generally find that it takes a while before the elbow can be snapped with good coordination of body movement into the target desired. But once proficiency has been achieved the student is well prepared.

Instructors may favor other types of blows for their pupils, so I have only indicated five of the preferred techniques that almost anyone can master and find effective.

Special Note on Dim Mak Study

Training officers who wish to delve deeply into the roots of Dim Mak technique must undertake the study of acupuncture. It is in this Oriental science, and not in karate or kung fu, that the key to Dim Mak lies.

X. ATTRIBUTES OF THE PROFESSIONAL ASSASSIN

While many of the men who are conscripted into military service by their nation to fight during a war will kill some of the enemy, only a relatively small minority of men may be classified as *killers*, per se. To possess the attributes of the genuine killer is rare among men. This is one reason why selection of key personnel for termination teams is so difficult.

There is another reason as well. If the number of intrinsic killers is small, then the number of reliable, stable-minded, and intelligent people who can be trained to kill on assignment, again and again, and have no remorse or other inner conflicts as a result, can be said to be miniscule. The professional killer is a rare entity, indeed.

The usual battery of tests administered to persons entering government intelligence and military service is not designed to screen for killer types. Moreover, even when judged on individual personality and ability in a face-to-face training context, the person who is best suited to assignment in an elite termination unit is not always easy to recognize.

For instructors and historians, then, this chapter explores those essential attributes of personality, character, and psychology that experience has indicated fit the professional killer. Please note at the outset that our concern is only with suitable persons for professional

assignment. We are naturally excluding those attributes that characterize the psychotic, the psychopathic, and the essentially criminally-motivated. Such persons are conspicuously unreliable and undesirable for professional assignment.

Fundamental Requirements for Specialist Personnel

Aside from the specific attributes of character that are so difficult to find in any single person, there are other requirements in selecting the right person for special assignment. These are:

1. Physical fitness and above-average athletic prowess.
2. Basic intelligence of a high order.
3. Careful, analytical mind, with a blend of courageousness and caution.

Remember that, once assigned to a special mission, the assassin is on his own. If he is not a resourceful, independent, and rugged type, he will not stand much of a chance of succeeding in the face of adversity – save through luck; and we do not wish to depend upon luck.

Every professional requires training in the subjects outlined and taught in this manual. But he requires more, as well. If he does not bring to his training the right characteristics of mind and body, then his training will be for nothing.

These are the attributes, then, of the sort of man required for assignment to the brutal job of professional killing . . .

Coldness

We normally think of "coldness" in human beings as those manifesting an aloof social or even sexual attitude

We speak of someone, for example, who tends to shun friendship as "cold". Or we speak of a woman who avoids males who are trying to initiate a sexual relationship as "cold". But in our context, we mean something a bit different.

The professional killer needs to be genuinely and inwardly cold in the profoundest, deepest sense. He may have a select few friends to whom his loyalty is unquestionable, and he may even be a very good and loving husband and father. But his deepest philosophy regarding others is chilling. The professional thinks of all other people as being unimportant metaphysically. They are hardly "people". They do not retain any of the "rights to live" that so many ordinary individuals are fond of speaking about. They are targets, period. And others, who are neither targets to be erased nor fellows on the same side, are simply there -like hats and coats.

This coldness is borne of a deep personal philosophy. In point of fact, it cannot completely be taught. Some individuals throughout history just seem to evolve this personal view of existence by a combination of their thought processes and their own life experiences. These are the best men to train for termination teams.

The catch of course is that the cold killer cannot be a person who is withdrawn or "cold" due to inhibitions and/or weaknesses. He must be the sort of individual whose coldness is self-created, and who is fully capable of affection, love, warmth, sincerity, and human understanding . . . but only on his own terms.

Skill-At-Arms

Good as training programs are, they provide the basics only. History has shown that the finest killers and fighters have been individuals who were expert practitioners of every conceivable form of combat, from rifle

and handgun shooting, to hand to hand martial arts, to knife fighting.

The person who comes to the special agency of employ already proficient in all forms of combat (with or without weapons) is the best choice for selection to assignment in termination teams. He is the person on whom all formalized advanced courses in professional killing techniques will not be wasted.

It has already been pointed out that military draftees can be taught to kill. But they are still not "killers". It is the *volunteer* who is most likely to be true killer material; specifically, the man who volunteers for Ranger, Special Forces, SEAL, or Force Recon assignment. True, such special volunteers are not always the best persons for the job, but the point is that such people will be much more likely to qualify. It is among such personnel that recruiters for elite teams should look for candidates.

Men who are avid hunters are likely candidates. The skills, and more importantly, the mental attributes of the hunter parallel to a certain extent the attributes of the professional killer. Men who have sought out training in combat-oriented martial arts and techniques (i.e. various forms of karate, knife fighting, combat handgun shooting, et al) may also be promising candidates.

Even if the skill acquired by the individual lacks the technical excellence that an ideal prospect might have, it is the fact that *the combat training was sought by the individual for his own satisfaction that is important.* And that is what needs to be considered first.

Skill-at-arms will be improved upon by professional training under qualified instructors in the intelligence or military community. But the most desirable candidates are persons with a strong background in combat arts

already, and who are very proficient in their own techniques.

Enthusiasm for Achievement and Combat Proficiency

The adept assassin is absolutely committed in the area of enthusiasm for building and maintaining high levels of functional expertise in his chosen martial skills whether with or without weapons.

The best fighters and the most ruthless killers are rarely known for their outstanding performance in the sport aspects of the many martial arts. But they do maintain a deep interest in the continual honing of their own person skills for their own satisfaction.

Law-abiding and Asocial

The sort that a government might contract with for a hit is not, perhaps to the surprise of some, anti-social or at all criminally inclined. Quite the contrary. In civilian life it is not at all uncommon for the type of person who will kill without compunction to appear to be a rather conventional professional or business person. He is not criminal or actively anti-social in either philosophy or conduct. He is, frankly, too strong and too genuinely independent to care to reduce himself to the status of common criminal. He has too much self-esteem to take seriously any notion that his life goals and values should be subordinated to the "needs of society".

One may correctly point out that a professional killer on assignment will have to violate numerous laws and commit acts that most of us would agree are anti-social. While this is demonstrably correct, it is beside the point. The professional will do *whatever is required* to carry out a mission; but he does not seek out to func

tion anti-socially or criminally. This makes all the difference in the world. To take an obvious and clear example: a misfit punk will, because he feels like it, drive through a red light and endanger innocent pedestrians by speeding his car. That is anti-social behavior carried out for no other reason than the fact that the perpetrator is anti-social. However, a professional killer will speed his car and go through a red light, all right, but only if required for his mission, or for the saving of his own life. He does not function on whim. He functions according to the requirements of his assignment.

The professional does not care about society unless society attempts to actively thwart him. We see that the type of man who is categorically dangerous will not tolerate subordination of his interests to those of some abstract notion.

Instructors responsible for recruitment and screening of personnel for termination units must always be cognizant that past histories of violent criminal behavior are a warning that the canditate should not be selected for further training or assignment. A record of aggressive behavior that is not criminal or anti-social, however, is a very good indication that the person has something of what is required. A "lone wolf" type, providing his preference for solitude and independence is not due to fear of others, should be regarded as possible good material for the agency of employ. Professional killers are not P.R. men, and the fact that candidates for that title are asocial in their basic orientation is, if anything, a strong recommendation for their suitability.

Definite Sense of Personal Justice

When a court of law sentences a murderer to die in punishment for his crime we say that this is "justice". When a private citizen hunts down and kills someone who has murdered a person dear to him, we say that this is "revenge".

The type of individual that we are attempting to describe here in the abstract would label *both* the above instances as "justice". And he would relish the latter version.

The person we wish to consider for the position of professional killer needs to be strongly self-regulated by a powerful inner sense of honor and justice. This is, after all, the only real control that we will ever have over him once he is trained fully and sent out on assignment. Aside from terminating *him,* there would be no way to regulate the killer without honor, if he chose to disobey orders.

We can sum up the attribute under consideration here by saying that vengeance, to the type of man we are describing, is nothing but another word for justice.

Self-Interest and Selfishness

Whatever the virtues of altruistic living, the assassin is not interested in hearing about them. For the type of man to whom we look for professional killing, a self-interested, actually selfish morality and philosophy is almost surely to be what he lives by.

The above may at first seem to indicate that such a man would *not* be a desirable choice for a termination team. Not so. Such work appeals strongly to this type of individual's self-interest by serving his desire for excitement, challenge, and victory against odds. We may not like to see this as the underlying motive for the killer, but nothing is served by evading facts. If we face the truth, as we ought to, then we merely appeal to the innermost desires of the man himself, when we make of him a professional killer.

History's strongest figures—killers or kings -have

been men who have been self-interested. Altruism is a philosophy for the weak, claim some. Why is it better to serve someone else's interests than it is to serve one's own? Emotionally, intellectually, and physically, too, the powerful man is motivated by the desire to achieve his own goals in life.

Disinterest in Glory or Reward

There are some men who seek a career with danger because they are motivated largely by a desire for glory. Individuals like this can be seen in the police and military uniformed services because, frankly, they like to wear a uniform. There is certainly nothing wrong with this. But it is a characteristic unbefitting those select men who qualify for the extraordinarily dangerous life of killers-for-hire.

The sort of rugged individualist who is suited for professional contract or assignment killing will be motivated only secondarily (if at all) for the recognition their country or agency of employ can give them. It is a peculiarly selfish motivation that drives the professional killer, and although his loyalty can be counted upon, it is first a loyalty to himself.

The reader is urged to be a realist. The above comments may be easier to accept if we restrict them to Mafia hit men, but this is not so. Well-educated government killers are motivated, quite often, by the very same factors. This is not a book of fiction. It is a book of fact. And the facts are not always what we would like them to be. Regrettably or not, a professional killer cares not a whit for our gratitude; even if he kills a prominent enemy of our country.

Intelligent Ferocity

Like any true combat master, the assassin is always

composed and prepared. He responds to danger by turning into a ferocious—but intelligent—killing machine. He does not waste energy or ammunition on wild-eyed hasty action.

A professional killer must be capable of that very elusive quality: *intelligent ferocity*. If he is a man who holds back then he will fail. But if he is a man who charges in without a calculating and clear mind that directs his actions, he will also fail.

The professional killer is above all a man-of-action; but he is a man of controlled, calculated, ferociously lethal action. Good boxers are examples of men who evidence intelligent ferocity. They fight furiously and fast, but if they are good, they keep their cool and fight with a controlled, intelligent guidance that directs their energy and their actions.

Intelligent ferocity is not a common characteristic of men. The type of man who likes to fight is better known as a "fool". The type of man who doesn't like to fight, but who will if he has to, is better; but he is not what we are looking for either. We need a man who doesn't personally care about fighting, but who has an appetite for serious adventure. Couple that with a mind that is undaunted by threats or violence, and that can, under pressure, direct its owner into ferocious action to kill, and we have our man.

Thoroughness

When the decision has been made to terminate a target, the job cannot perhaps be accomplished—it *must* be. The agency of employ can provide the training, select the best people, arrange for the procurement of suitable weaponry, and so forth, but ultimately, the final success of the mission depends upon the killer himself. If he is not thoroughly committed to the task

at hand, there is too much chance that the mission will fail. Such thoroughness is another important trait of the assassin.

This manual discusses the techniques of killing. The reader is reminded that many of these techniques are last ditch methods. That is, they are part of the killer's training program because no one can predict totally how a mission will go, once underway. Circumstances may prevent the utilization of the weapon of choice. If that happens, two things will be required for success of the mission:

1. The killer must be adequately trained to carry on regardless of weaponry or lack of weaponry.
2. The killer must possess the thoroughness of dedication to assignment that will assure its completion.

Thoroughness, carried to the point of fanataeism, is then an absolute must for the professional in this line of work.

Adventurous Spirit

This point was briefly alluded to previously. It bears a more thorough discussion.

Adventure is a valid motivation for the killer, assuming that he is otherwise qualified and motivated. There is a tendency to want things to be other than they are, and this leads to the exclusion of well-qualified people from this work, because those in charge of hiring and selection don't personally like to accept the fact that, rather than patriotic zeal, the lust for excitement and adventure is more often the root reason for the individual's desire to become involved in assassination work.

The spirit of adventure can drive many men as far or further than the spirit of patriotism can drive others.

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